

1932

A stylized illustration of a landscape. At the top, a sun with radiating lines is partially obscured by large, billowing clouds. Below the clouds, a range of mountains is depicted with simple, rounded shapes. In the foreground, there are several trees of varying sizes and shapes, some with dense foliage and others more sparse. The entire scene is rendered in a minimalist, graphic style with a limited color palette.

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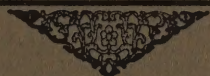
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.. of ..

Fruit Trees, Rose Plants

Ornamental Trees, etc.



L. P. ROSEN & SON

• •

PENNANT HILLS ROAD

CARLINGFORD, N.S.W., AUSTRALIA

(Late of Epping)

'PHONES: Epping 96. After hours: Epping 1551 and 58.

Established 1901.

FOR LOCATION SEE MAP AT BACK

STAMPED PARCELS PREPAID RATES (PASSENGER TRAIN)

On NORTHERN LINES, add 3 miles; on WESTERN & SOUTHERN LINES, deduct 9 miles; on SOUTH COAST LINES, add 16 miles from the Sydney mileages and you have the respective distances from Carlingford.

As these rates only apply when freights are PREPAID, please add the amount to remittance. If sent by parcel rate, and not prepaid, 25 per cent. is added to the above rate at the receiving station. If freight is not enclosed, we will always send to pay. Unattended platforms have always to be prepaid. Insured risk rate 10 per cent. extra. Twelve Fruit Trees weigh from 14 to 28 lbs. packed; 50 trees, about 60 to 90 lbs. packed. C.O.D. goods can also be despatched cash on delivery at receiving station.

Not exceeding	Not Exceeding.																	Each additional 28lb. or part thereof.
	Miles 1lb.	2lb.	3lb.	4lb.	5lb.	6lb.	7lb.	8lb.	9lb.	10lb.	11lb.	14lb.	28lb.	42lb.	56lb.	84lb.	112lb.	
25	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	1 0	1 3	1 8	2 2	2 6	0 8
50	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 1	1 3	1 8	2 4	2 8	1 1
75	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 1	1 3	1 8	2 4	2 8	1 1
100	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 9	2 2	2 6	3 0	3 4	1 3
125	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 9	1 9	1 9	2 2	2 6	3 0	3 4	3 8	1 4
150	0 6	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 6	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 2	1 5
175	0 6	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 6	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 2	1 5
200	0 6	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 6	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 2	1 5
250	0 6	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 6	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 2	1 5
300	0 6	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 6	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 2	1 5
350	0 6	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 6	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 2	1 5
400	0 6	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 6	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 2	1 5
500	0 6	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 6	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 2	1 5
600	0 6	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 6	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 2	1 5
700	0 6	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 6	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 2	1 5
850	0 6	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 6	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 2	1 5
over																		
850	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	7 5	10 5	15 8	23 11	27 4	6 7

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BUSINESS TERMS

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We believe that all fruit trees, rose plants, etc., sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale, and are true to label; but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being absolutely certain of this, beyond refunding the original money paid for wrongly named goods or supplying others in their place, we, further, give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to their living, growth, description, quality or productiveness, and make all sales subject to these conditions. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are to be returned to us at once. All goods in transit at consignees' risk.

In forwarding you our Thirty-first Annual Catalogue and Price List, we tender our best thanks to all clients for their continued and increased support and kind recommendation, and hope to retain their confidence by straightforward and honest dealing. Our constant aim is to give the fullest value with each and every order entrusted to us, and in our 30 years existence we have established one of the largest Fruit Tree and Rose Nurseries in N.S. Wales, using little advertisement other than satisfied clients' voluntary recommendations.

CORRESPONDENCE to be addressed to L. P. ROSEN & SON, CARLINGFORD, N.S. Wales, to save delay, and not to our old address.

ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS.—To save possible errors, omissions and misunderstandings, please use Order Sheet in Catalogue. Write your address legibly, and give clear instructions as to route, for, if no instructions are received, we will despatch goods according to our best judgment. Orders should be written on separate sheets, not mixed with the remarks or instructions in body of a letter, as this often causes mistakes. Be sure and sign your name and give address; orders reach us lacking either or both, and we cannot trace these until the sender complains. Ladies will assist by prefixing Mrs. or Miss, as the case may be, in giving signatures on letters, etc.

PAYMENTS.—In order to cut overhead expenses and save office work, unknown clients are respectfully requested to remit with order, and for your own advantage please add cost of trainage or postage. Remittance may be made by Cheque (if drawn on any bank outside the metropolitan area, should have exchange added), Money Orders and Postal notes, payable at **CARLINGFORD**. Please do not affix stamps on P.N., and record the numbers in case of loss, for if numbers are known they can be traced. Overdue accounts will be handed in for collection unless otherwise agreed upon at the time of sale.

FREIGHTS.—By passenger or mail train, parcels arrive much quicker than by goods train, and, although the cost is higher, in many cases it is advisable to have them sent by mail train, particularly evergreen trees, for when purchaser lives miles away from railway, it is cheaper to pay the extra freight than to make a special trip for them; but two rates prevail, prepaid and to pay. The latter is the highest, hence in remitting, enclose sufficient to cover cost of freight. Any surplus after paying freight can either be refunded, cut out with plants, or credited to your account, but if not sufficient, we will, unless otherwise instructed, forward packages to pay, which costs 25 per cent. more.

PACKING is done with the utmost care, especially Citrus Trees. All orders accompanied with remittance, are packed free, except where boxes and cases are used, which are always charged for at cost price. Packages are delivered at Carlingford Station, and all goods then travel at consignee's risk and expense.

PRICES throughout have been placed as low as possible consistent with first-class, reliable quality, and "true to name," dependable, careful growing. Not less than 6 at dozen rates; 50 at 100 rates, unless otherwise priced but special quotations will be given on receiving details of the quantities required. We would draw your attention to the fact that in proportion to the outlay involved in securing and properly preparing suitable land for orchards, it is obvious that the small extra cost per acre of purchasing the best selected and most reliable trees of the various types is amply justified.

INQUIRERS for trees should definitely state if we are to hold the goods pending reply to inquiry and receipt of order, as no trees are held on order unless we are definitely asked to do so. Intending purchasers have at times been disappointed by writing, "What can you do the enclosed list for?"—and weeks later expected us to have kept them. We will be pleased to give any information by letter or otherwise to intending planters. Exact quotation will be given (if so required) for any order, packed, and freight paid to any railway station in N.S. Wales.

SUBSTITUTION.—To avoid disappointment, please state, when ordering, if you allow substitutes or not, for as the season advances some sorts might be sold out, and if the varieties asked for are exhausted, others equally as good and ripening the same season will be substituted when it can be done, unless ordered to the contrary.

BOOKED ORDERS.—So as to be sure of the varieties you particularly require, make your selection of Fruit Trees, Rose Plants, etc., upon receipt of Catalogue, and then book your order giving, if possible, the date order is to be despatched. We respectfully ask that a Deposit of 10% accompany all orders and in common fairness, do not cancel orders when the Selling Season is practically over.

INTER-STATE ORDERS.—We would be glad if Inter-State purchasers would post their orders to arrive not later than Monday, as the Inspector only calls every Tuesday, and all Interstate and irrigation area orders must be fumigated and certificate to that effect accompany them.

TELEPHONE ORDERS.—Owing to difficulty in hearing at times over the 'phone, we accept no responsibility for any errors occurring in taking down orders, unless confirmed by letter, and unknown clients' telephone orders will not be executed without full postal address or satisfactory references. Business 'phone, Epping 96; after hours, ring Epping 1551 for Mr. C. W. Rosen, and Epping 58 for Mr. J. W. E. Larsen.

EXECUTING ORDERS.—All orders are executed and despatched promptly on receipt, and when they are not desired immediately an acknowledgement will be promptly posted giving as near as possible a list of varieties which cannot be supplied, etc., and should no acknowledgement be received within a reasonable time, it can be assumed that the order or letter has miscarried. All orders are advised or Invoiced the same date as despatched, and receipts given for moneys enclosed on printed form so as to check possible errors in book-keeping.

DELAYED CONSIGNMENTS.—It sometimes happens that parcels get delayed in transit. In such cases it is best to communicate direct with the Railway Traffic Manager, Challis House, Sydney, as well as notifying us; and if parcels are so long in transit that there is a doubt that plants are alive, delivery need not be taken, or the parcel could be opened in the station master's presence, to see if they are in a fit state to be taken delivery of. But in all cases it is the buyer who has to make a claim. We, as senders, cannot do so. **INTER-STATE** parcels may be delayed at the border town, or often at the Department of Agriculture in the capitals. Communicate with either for speedier results, as well as notifying us.

REPLACEMENTS.—We cannot undertake to replace, gratis, plants that may fail. As a plant is a living breathing thing, we have no power to give any assurance of promise as to life; all we can do is to supply a sound, clean and healthy plant. When plants are received in good condition no difficulty should be found in getting them to grow and do well, unless the conditions and treatment are not favorable, and it is obviously not just or logical for the nurseryman to assume responsibility for cultural failures. Where faults are ours we will invariably make good.

COMPLAINTS.—We exercise the greatest possible care in filling orders to send out goods absolutely true to label, and all buds, etc., are either cut personally by ourselves or by Bud Selection Society in order to reduce possible mistakes to a minimum, yet, in the busy packing season, when we are working at high pressure, errors sometimes occur, and we hold ourselves prepared to promptly rectify any errors as far as possible. Stock should be carefully counted upon receipt; or any error or overcharge, if not correct, please write us at once, stating what the trouble is, so that we may at once rectify the mistake or give a satisfactory explanation, as we desire to conduct our business in every way satisfactory to those who may favor us with their confidence. As it is beyond our power to control the treatment of stock after despatching, we cannot pay attention to complaints unless promptly made.

ONLY THE BEST.—We are often asked to send only the best varieties in fruit trees and roses, but this is largely a matter of taste and locality, for what pleases one does not suit another; and the first thing intending planters of orchards should do is to ascertain the behavior of the different varieties in their immediate neighborhood. Where selection is left to us we will always send good, reliable kinds likely to give the fullest satisfaction.

SPECIAL PROPAGATION.—We are prepared at all times to specially propagate trees for clients from seedlings, or selected strains, as keen observers will often notice that some trees bear better than others, and when extensive planting is contemplated, we would advise propagating from such trees in preference, such trees to be the exclusive property of the grower for whom they are propagated. For Autumn budding during February, to April, cut firm, well ripened wood of current season's growth, and cut all leaves off before despatch. For grafting cut dormant growth in late July.

PRUNING.—Unless we are specially asked to do so, all fruit trees are sent out unpruned, as methods and ideas of pruning vary considerably according to different climates, and most planters prefer to prune according to their own ideas. If pruning is required, please mark plainly on order sheets.

AGED TREES.—We are sometimes asked for two, three-year, or older trees, as many regard these as better than a well-grown yearling; but all our large buyers, those who make a living in fruitgrowing, prefer the yearling to an older tree, as it transplants better, takes easier, makes a better start, and can be pruned to any desired shaped tree, and at the end of one or two years is quite the equal of any older tree planted at the same time, and in most cases better, so there is little or no gain in planting the older trees. The age of trees is often misunderstood for, in Australia, the recognised custom is to count the age from budding or grafting, consequently what in Australia is called a "yearling," would be termed in Europe or America a three or four-year old.

NEW VARIETIES.—We import, as far as is permissible with the Quarantine Restrictions, new varieties in fruit trees, roses, etc., such as should be of superior merit, from the most reliable sources in other parts of the world, and the descriptions of these are taken from the distributors' catalogues, not ours, as we cannot test and fruit new varieties until we have had them at least three or four years, or even longer, and in many cases we are unable to fruit them here, as climatic conditions are not suitable for several kinds; hence we would take it as a favor if planters more favorably situated would furnish us with a report on any new or comparatively unknown variety that they may have fruited, as this would greatly help us in recommending or discarding same as the case may be, for in both fruit trees and roses it happens that those most highly recommended in other climes and places do not come up to expectations, and more than likely may prove no more valuable than those already recognised of established commercial value. Hence we always try to avoid giving too glowing descriptions.

INFORMATION.—When your trees have been bearing a few years and are showing results, we would thank you to inform us as to which sorts are proving most successful with you, as we wish to eliminate all unsuitable varieties catalogued. Should you have forgotten the names, by giving us the year of purchase, we are enabled to supply details of the varieties bought, as we keep records for 10 to 12 years back.

TRAVELLERS.—It has come to our knowledge that salesmen for nursery goods have represented that we are allied with other nursery firms, but we have absolutely no connection with any other firm, nor are we represented by any traveller or salesman for nursery goods. We would kindly thank you to inform us if such representation is made to you.

FUMIGATION is carried out under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture for all orders requiring certificates, and we are also prepared to fumigate any order if requested to do so; care being taken that the fumes do not come in contact with the roots.

ALL FRUIT TREES and ROSE PLANTS offered in this Catalogue are hardy, well rooted and are our own production, and may be seen growing in our nurseries at any time. These are propagated solely under our personal supervision and buds and scions selected by us with great care from the finest strains available. Any varieties not listed we are willing to procure, if available.

BUSINESS HOURS.—Week-days, 7.30 to 5; Saturdays, 7.30 to 11.30. Closed on Sundays. Nurseries are close to Carlingford Station (12 minutes), and contain about 40 acres under young stock, in various stages of development. Inspection cordially invited. The best months in which to inspect the roses are March to May.

LOCATION.—All business is now transacted from our main Nursery and Offices, situated in Pennant Hills-road, **CARLINGFORD**, about three-quarters of a mile from Carlingford Railway Station, on the main road going towards the Wireless Station. Here we have about 30 acres, in addition to another 15 acres in Ray-road.

BUS SERVICES.—Epping-Carlingford and Eastwood-Carlingford bus, alight P.O.; Hornsby-Parramatta bus passes our entrance. See map on back page of cover.

This present Catalogue abrogates all previous terms, conditions and prices.

L. P. ROSÉN & SON

Pennant Hills-road, **CARLINGFORD**, N.S. WALES

(Late of Epping).

Conrad W. Rosen, John W. E. Larsen (Late A.I.F.), Sole Proprietors.

FRUIT TREES

PLANTING TIME.—All deciduous Fruit Trees should be planted during May to August, inclusive, since it is only during that period that the trees are dormant and in best condition to be transplanted. June and July are generally regarded as the best months. Early planted trees get established before the dry summer sets in. Time of planting should be judged a good deal by your own locality, as in some districts spring is later than in others. Our district being comparatively early, it is advisable for planters in districts where spring is late to receive the trees early, and heel in till required, as they are more likely to remain dormant that way. Trees can be planted earlier or later if so desired, but there is no advantage and nothing gained in planting out of season.

RIPENING.—The times of ripening of stone fruits described is, in the majority of cases, as naturally ripening on the tree in the Cumberland coastal district, but soil, aspect, elevation, moisture, influences this and often varies in the same orchard from year to year, depending on climatic conditions. Cold and inland districts are usually about three weeks later with early to mid season fruits, but with later kinds the margin is not so wide.

FRUITING.—The age trees begin to bear is variable, and largely depends on pruning, cultivation, and conditions prevailing after planting. Trees growing extremely well in early stages will not bear as early as trees that get checked in their growth, and when trees are neglected and left unpruned from the beginning they will often fruit early, but rarely develop into a tree capable of bearing a normal crop. Sizes of any fruits given are average size grown under normal conditions, as fruit on young trees is generally much larger and coarser than on older ones. Approximate fruiting ages given under early variety. Extra early bearing is not always desirable, as it is at the expense of future crops. Flowering dates wherever given are by courtesy of the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

APPLES

Propagated on Northern Spy Stock; commence bearing 4th-7th year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Also available on Carrington Stock, Delicious, Granny Smith, Jonathan.

All our Apples are propagated on blight-proof stocks (Northern Spy), thereby preventing the Woolly Aphis from attacking the roots; and when the roots are clean, the heads may then, with less difficulty, be kept free from this destructive disease, but the blight-proof stock does not prevent the insect from attacking the tree above the budded or grafted place. Apples grown in warm climates are not as good keeping as those from cold climates, and early kinds should not be stored, as they deteriorate quickly. For guidance see Bulletin 92, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

ALLSOPP'S EARLY.—Medium, green, floury, prolific, the earliest cooker for coast; blight-proof; blooms Sept. 15th.

ANOKA.—New. 3/6.

BLACK BEN DAVIS.—Large, dark red, good keeper, heavy bearer, late.

CARRINGTON RED.—Medium, bright scarlet, varies considerably in color, often striped, and appears to be incorrect; prolific, blight-proof, the best early for the coast. Blooms Sept. 10th.

CARRINGTON STRIPED.—Large, yellow, striped red, good bearer, fair quality, early. Striped trees are occasionally found amongst red ones.

CLIMAX.—Medium, yellow streaked red, flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, early, good bearer, blight-proof.

CLEOPATRA.—Large, yellow, conical, heavy cropper, good keeper, fine for cooking or dessert, late, subject to bitter-pit in badly drained soils. Blooms Oct. 11th.

COMMERCE.—Medium, red with blue bloom, quality fair, heavy cropper, almost blight-proof, late.

DANDRY.—A seedling from the Pillage Shrub. Large, good bearer, fine flavor, good keeping, very sweet, solid flesh, good color, excellent cooking and fine dessert, late. 3/-.

DELICIOUS.—Medium large, color streaky and irregular, fine dessert, heavy bearer, late mid season.

DUNN'S (Munro's Favorite).—Very large, yellow with red cheeks, heavy bearer, good keeper, cold climates only; late.

- FAMEUSE (Lady in Snow—Fanny).**—Medium, good color, snow-white flesh, splendid dessert, mid-season to late, aged trees bear well.
- FRIMLEY (Red Rome Beauty).**—Large, dark red, hard and crisp, good keeper and bearer, late.
- GOLDEN DELICIOUS.**—Large, golden yellow, firm flesh, good keeper; late.
- GRANNY MACK.**—Large, greenish, at times pale red cheek, good bearer, good flavor, keeps well; late.
- GRANNY SMITH.**—Large, greenish yellow, juicy; good cooker, but if stored becomes a first-class dessert fruit; late. The leading apple of N.S.W. Blooms Oct. 7th.
- GRANNY THOMPSON.**—Large, yellow striped red, heavy bearer, fair quality, mid-season.
- GRAVENSTEIN (Carpenter).**—Medium to large, yellow striped red, crisp and delicious, falls easily, dessert, fairly early, moderate grower.
- GRIMES' GOLDEN.**—Large, golden yellow with grey dots, roundish, flesh yellow, fine dessert, good keeper, very late.
- IRISH PEACH.**—Medium, red streaked, flattish, good bearer, blight-proof, dessert, a good early for cold highlands.
- JOHNATHAN.**—Large, yellow, overlaid red, flesh crisp and juicy, good bearer, a favorite everywhere, mid season. Blooms Oct. 6th. Pollinator Delicious.
- KING DAVID.**—Medium to large, dark red, quality good, early and heavy cropper, blights badly, mid-season.
- KIRKS.**—Large, crisp, somewhat tart, bright red, fair carrier, early ripening, for Xmas market. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- LALLA (Red Delicious).**—Identical in every way except color, which is bright crimson all over.
- LONDON PIPPIN (Five Crown).**—Large, flattish, yellow, heavy bearer, cooking and dessert apple, for cold climates only, almost blight-proof, late.
- LORD NELSON.**—Extra large, yellow with red, prefers loamy soil, aged trees bear well, cooking, early.
- MCINTOSH.**—Large, yellow, flushed red, heavy bloom, excellent quality, soft white flesh, falls easily, a fine dessert apple; mid-season. Blooms Oct. 10th.
- MEDINA (Deacon Jones Delicious).**—Of the Delicious type to prolong the season. Resembling it closely, but much larger and more attractive on account of the yellow-ground color which the Delicious rarely develops. The shape is like that of the Delicious. Good bearer, late; 3/-.
- MILTON (Yellow Transparent McIntosh).**—Of McIntosh type, but ripens a month before; vigorous, prolific, hardy. Fruits are covered with an attractive pinkish-red and heavy bloom; flesh white, tender, crisp, juicy and of McIntosh flavor and aroma. 3/-.
- MOBBS' ROYAL.**—Very large, green, cooking and baking, good bearer, early. Blooms Oct. 11th.
- NORTHERN SPY.**—Large, yellow striped red, juicy and aromatic, keeps well, blight-proof, for cold climates only, aged trees bear well; late.
- ORLEANS (Deacon Jones Delicious).**—Delicious type, but more attractive and larger. It ripens the same time as Delicious, but keeps in common storage six weeks longer. The fruit the same taste as Delicious, but flavor more sprightly. Good bearer. 3/-.
- PREMIER.**—New. 3/6.
- RAINIER.**—Large, bright color, good dessert, supposed to be superior to Delicious in flavor, firm flesh, long keeper, prolific, late.
- RED GRAVENSTEIN.**—A sport from Red Gravenstein. The main difference is a dark, solid, red colored fruit and recommended as being superior to all other Gravenstein in types. 3/-.
- ROME BEAUTY.**—Large, yellow striped red, good keeper, hard and crisp, blights badly at times, one of the best; late.
- RUBY GEM.**—Large, bright red, flesh white, falls easily, blight-proof, early, prolific.
- SCARLET NONPARIEL.**—Medium, yellow streaked red, good quality, prolific, cold moist climates only, very late, good keeper.
- STAYMAN.**—Large, yellow flushed red, good keeping dessert, fine quality, good bearer, late.
- STURMER.**—Large, yellow overlaid dull red, prolific bearer, long keeper, cold moist climates only; late.
- SUPERB.**—New. 3/6.
- TASMA (Democrat).**—Large, dark crimson, flattish, grand keeper, coarse quality, heavy cropper, very late.
- TRIVETT.**—Medium, yellow striped red, crisp, white flesh, heavy bearer, requires thinning, mid-season, blooms Sept. 25th.
- TWENTY-OUNCE.**—Very large, greenish yellow, streaked red, cooking, good bearer, blight-proof, mid season.
- WALDRON.**—Medium, bright color, white flesh, suffused pink, prolific, good quality, juicy, late.
- WILLIAMS' FAVORITE.**—Large, striped red, blight-proof, flattish, dessert, good bearer, moderate grower, early.

WILLIE SHARP.—Medium, yellow, good dessert, blight-proof, keeps well for an early apple, good bearer.

YATES.—Medium to small, striped and mottled, dull red, dessert, good keeper, prolific, for cold climates only, very late; size can be improved by irrigation.

APRICOTS

Propagated on Mariana Plum Stock; commence bearing 4th-6th year after planting. 1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Also available on Peach Stock—Camden, Cattells, Hemskirk, Moorpark, Newcastle, Oullins, Tilton, Trevatt.

Also available on Apricot Stock—Camden, Hemskirk, Moorpark, Newcastle, Oullins, Shipleys, Trevatt, Tilton.

Require well-drained and high situation; shaley and gravelly subsoil often produce the best fruit. Unlike other stone fruits, Apricots are spur bearers, hence seldom bear young, mostly growing into a large tree before showing much spur bearing wood.

See pamphlet on Apricot growing issued by Department of Agriculture.

BOLTON.—A N.Z. apricot largely grown commercially in Central Otago.

CAMDEN SUPERB.—Large, pale yellow, oblong, good bearer, requires high situation, early.

CAMPBELLFIELD.—Large, orange yellow, good bearer, mid-season.

CATTELL EARLY.—Large, yellow, fair bearer.

COLORADO.—Large, golden yellow, good quality, good bearer, late.

HEMSKIRK.—Very large, yellow, good bearer, late.

KINGSTON EARLY.—A new variety from S.A. which gives promise over there.

MANFIELD'S.—Large, yellow, fine flavor, good bearer, mid-season.

MOORPARK.—Large, yellow, red cheek, good quality, fine carrier, good bearer, mid-season.

NEWCASTLE.—Medium, yellow, red cheek, good quality, early and heavy bearer, best early.

OULLIN'S EARLY.—Large, golden yellow, roundish, rich flavor, good bearer.

PINEAPPLE.—Large, roundish, bright yellow, good bearer, mid-season.

ROXBURGH RED.—Large, rich color, splendid flavor, good bearer, slip.

ROYAL.—Large, yellow, red cheek, good bearer, mid-season.

SHIPLEY BLENHEIM.—Large, deep yellow, good bearer, and drying and carrying; mid-season.

TILTON.—Large, golden yellow, good drying, prolific, mid-season.

TREVATT.—Large, yellow, rich, good cropper and dryer, mid-season.

WENATCHEE.—Large, golden yellow, fine shipper, heavy bearer, mid-season.

CHERRIES

Propagated on Seedling Mazzard Stock; commence bearing 5th-8th year after planting. 1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Also available on Kentish Stock—St. Margaret.

Require a cold climate, deep soil, preferably of a light mellow texture as heavy clay soils are unsatisfactory, with good natural drainage, and in N.S. Wales an elevation of at least 1500 feet. For commercial cherry growing it is essential to choose firm cherries of large size, such as St. Margaret, Ramen Olivia, Florence, Bigg, Napoleon, and Early Lyons. The latter is the finest of the early sorts, and largely planted, although a shade tender to Spring frost and rain. See booklet issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

The trees we supply are mostly rods or whipsticks, as they are preferred by the majority of planters.

Special Notice.—Owing to a regulation issued by the Department of Agriculture, all cherries entering New England districts north of a line between Merriwa and Cape Hawke must be dipped and be accompanied by a certificate to that effect.

BEDFORD PROLIFIC.—Large, brownish, black, great cropper, mid-season.

BELLE D'ORLEANS.—Medium, pale red, good cropper, very early.

BIGGARREAU COMMON (White Heart)—Large, pale red, prolific, early.

BING.—Large, dark black, fair bearer, late.

BIGGARREAU NAPOLEON.—Large bright red, firm, white flesh, late; fine for crystallising and canning.

BLACK HEART.—Large, black, shy bearer, early.

BLACK REPUBLICAN.—Large, black, firm flesh, mid-season.

BLACK TARTARIAN.—Large, black, prolific, mid season.

BLEEDING HEART.—Large, dark red, fine quality, red flesh, good cropper, mid-season.

BURBANK.—Large, crimson, firm flesh, heavy bearer, fine quality, very early, best suited for early districts.

BURDORFF'S.—Large, dark red, good bearer, early; the best for the Coastal and early districts.

CALIFORNIAN ADVANCE.—Medium, purple, good bearer, very early.

EAGLES.—Medium, blackish, good bearer, early.

EARLY LYONS.—Large, black, firm flesh, pendulous habit, largely planted for market, most profitable of the early sorts in suitable positions.

EARLY RIVERS.—Large, black, good bearer, very early.

EARLY PURPLE GUIGNE.—Medium, black, prolific, very early.

FLORENCE.—Large, bright red, good bearer, one of the best for shipping, late.

GIANT (Burbank).—Very large, roundish, black, sweet, good shipper, vigorous grower, very late. Does not crack like some. Quality splendid. 3/- (new).

MAY DUKE.—Medium, brownish black, good bearer, early.

NOBLE.—Large, blackish crimson, flesh firm and sweet, very late.

PRECOCE DE BOPPARD.—Large, brownish red, juicy, good bearer, very early.

RAMEN OLIVA.—Large, dark red, flesh firm; resembles Early Lyons, but more upright grower; early.

ST. MARGARET.—Very large, black, flesh firm, one of the best for market; late; pollinator Napoleon.

TANGSHI.—A new cherry which is reported to be extremely early in ripening; worth testing in early districts; 3/-.

WERDER'S.—Large, shining black, productive, early.

NECTARINES

Propagated on Seedling Peach Stock; commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Require similar soil and treatment to the Peach, to which they are closely allied, for the growth and stone are the same, the flesh having a rich aromatic flavor, but skin is smooth and more tender to Fungus disease and Brown Rot, though varieties with highly colored fruits seem to resist the Brown Rot better than others.

ALBERT VICTOR.—Large, bright red, good flavor and cropper, slip, mid-season.

CARDINAL.—Medium large, bright red, good cropper, slip, very early, moderate grower, blooms Sept. 16th.

DIAMOND JUBILEE.—Large, scarlet, flesh white, prolific, mid-season, slip.

ELRUGE.—Medium, bright scarlet, prolific, fine flavor, slip, early, blooms Sept. 16th.

EARLY RIVERS.—Large, slip, bright red, moderate grower, very early, good, blooms Sept. 20th.

FERTILE DU POITOU.—Large, yellow striped red, flesh white, juicy, slip, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 9th.

GOLDMINE.—Very large, bright bronzy red, fine flavor, slip, sure bearer, mid-season, dries well. The leading Nectarine of Australia. Blooms Sept. 10th.

JOHN RIVERS.—Large, high color, very early, good flavor, juicy.

LADY CARRINGTON.—Large, bright scarlet, good flavor, prolific, the best cling, mid-season.

LEE'S.—Large, streaked red, fair cropper, slip, mid-season.

MEEK'S SCARLET.—Large, bright scarlet, good flavor, heavy cropper, slip, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 12th.

NEW BOY.—Large, crimson, flesh juicy, good bearer, slip, late mid-season. Blooms Sept. 14th.

RIVER'S ORANGE.—Medium, yellow, red cheek, fine flavor, good bearer, slip, yellow flesh, early. Blooms Sept. 10th.

STANWICK SEED.—Large, yellow striped red, good flavor, does not crack much, best of the late slips. Blooms Sept. 12th.

W. C. FRIPP.—Large, yellow with red, good bearer, cling, late.

PEACHES

Propagated on Seedling Peach Stock; commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in good, open loam, thoroughly drained, but will grow in almost any fairly well-drained soil. Early kinds are not suited for canning, as they go soft or mushy too quickly; late kinds, being slower maturing, have a tougher flesh, which keeps well when canned. See booklet issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

ADMIRAL DEWEY.—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, good flavor, blooms late, good bearer, ripe Christmas, slip.

ALTON.—Large, creamy, red cheek, flesh white, juicy, good bearer, slip, early. Blooms Sept. 9th.

- ANZAC.**—Like a Briggs, but recommended as a sure cropper. Ripe before Xmas.
- AUNT BECKY.**—Large, bright crimson, white-fleshed, prolific, slip, early. Blooms Sept. 12th, ripens New Year.
- BELL'S NOVEMBER.**—Medium, yellow flushed red, prolific, blooms July 20th, requires high situation, slip, very early.
- BELL'S IMPR. (Lambton).**—Large, yellow flushed red, good bearer, slip, ripens before Xmas, early.
- BLACKBURN.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, prolific, slip, ripens New Year, blooms Aug. 28th.
- BLACK BRADDOCK.**—Larger, but not so prolific. We believe this identical with Braddock Improved.
- BRADDOCK.**—Medium, red, crops heavily, slip, requires severe pruning and thinning early. Blooms Aug. 15th.
- BRADDOCK IMP.**—Larger, lighter in color, not so bitter, fair bearer. Fruit and trees of this and Bunny Braddock appear to be identical.
- BRIGGS'S RED MAY.**—Well known early kind, mostly a shy cropper, semi-cling. Blooms Sept. 15th.
- CARMAN.**—Large, creamy with red cheek, white flesh, fine quality, slip, ripens Xmas; one of the best of its season. Blooms Sept. 16th.
- CHRISTMAS BOX.**—Large, creamy, flushed red, white flesh, fine flavor, slip, ripens Xmas, fair bearer. Blooms Sept. 20th.
- DEVLIN'S RED.**—Medium, dark red, white flesh, cling, prolific, requires hard pruning, early.
- DUCHESS OF CORNWALL.**—Medium, good color, good flavor, fair bearer. Blooms Sept. 16th.
- EARLY CRAWFORD.**—Large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, slip, only profitable in deep, rich soil, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- EARLY ELBERTA.**—Large, yellow, flushed crimson, yellow flesh, good cropper, slip, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- EARLY SILVER.**—Large, good color, for home use, prolific, ripens early December, fair grower. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- EDWARD VII.**—Medium, yellow, flushed bright red, blooms July 25th, slip, sweet, requires high situation, extra early.
- ELBERTA.**—Large, yellow and red, yellow flesh, slip, good bearer, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 16th.
- FLAT CHINA (Button Peach).**—Medium, flat, greenish, tinted red, blooms early, slip, good bearer, specially suited for North Coast climate, early.
- GOLDEN QUEEN.**—Medium, yellow to stone, heavy cropper, cling, a canner, compact growth, late, blooms Sept. 2nd.
- GOODMAN'S CHOICE.**—Large, yellow, yellow flesh, good bearer, cling, a canner, late. Blooms Sept. 12th.
- GOVERNOR RAWSON.**—Medium, white flushed red, slip, wants high situation, prolific, blooms July 25th, extremely early, ripens November.
- GREENSBORO.**—Large, bright red cheek, fair quality, prolific, slip, ripens mid-December.
- HALE'S EARLY.**—Large, blush red, good flavor, slip, requires good soil to do well, early. Blooms Sept. 18th.
- ITALIAN CLING.**—Very large, yellow, red cheek, flesh yellow, very late.
- ITALIAN SLIP.**—Very large, yellow, red cheek, yellow flesh, prolific, very late. Blooms Sept. 20th.
- JUNE ELBERTA (Mikado).**—Large, yellow, tinted red, good bearer, semi-cling, the earliest yellow flesh, ripens early December. Blooms Sept. 8th.
- J. H. HALE.**—Very large, round, yellow, bright red cheek, yellow flesh, fine grain, good flavor and carrier, slip, mid-season, requires pollinating (Blackburn). Blooms Sept. 12th.
- J. M. MACK.**—Large, firm flesh, good bearer, slip. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- LA FRANCE.**—Medium, carmine, flesh white, juicy, prolific, slip, ripens after Wiggins. Blooms Sept. 18th.
- LA VAINQUEUR.**—Medium, cream tinted red, good bearer, slip, ripens early December. Blooms Sept. 18th.
- MAYFLOWER.**—Large, bright red, good quality, ripens mid-November, semi-cling, late flowerer, irregular bearer in most places. Blooms Sept. 12th.
- MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE.**—Large, round, greenish, red cheek, white flesh, good bearer, late. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- MCDVITT'S CLING.**—Very large, rich yellow, covered dark red, yellow flesh, late, good bearer. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- MOUNTAIN ROSE.**—Large, bright red, white flesh, prolific, requires good soil, early. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- PEAK'S.**—Large, roundish, deep yellow, red cheek; firm, yellow flesh, good canner, cling, late. Blooms Sept. 9th.
- PELORA.**—Large, roundish, golden; firm, yellow flesh; cling, good canner, good bearer, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 1st.
- PHILLIP'S CLING.**—Large, yellow-fleshed, cling, regular cropper, a canner, late. Blooms Sept. 1st.
- PRINCESS ROYAL.**—Large, round, creamy, shaded red, white flesh, good bearer, cling, late. Blooms Sept. 16th.
- PULLAR'S CLING.**—Very large, yellow red cheek, yellow flesh, a canner, late. Blooms Sept. 10th.

RED BIRD CLING.—Large, bright red, shy bearer, the earliest cling. Blooms Sept. 12th.

REEVE'S FAVORITE.—Large, yellow, red cheek, flesh yellow, red at stone, slip, prolific, ripens before Elberta. Blooms Sept. 10th.

ROBERT STEWART.—Large, white, red cheek, white firm flesh, good flavor, cling, good bearer, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 9th.

ROGER LOUIS.—Large, yellow shaded purple, flesh red, juicy, sweet, slip, late.

ROWE'S CHAMPION.—Large, painted white flesh, slip, bright red, ripens mid-January.

ROYAL GEORGE CLING.—Large, white, crimson cheek, flesh white, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 16th.

ROYAL GEORGE SLIP.—Large, white, red cheek, white flesh, fine quality, good bearer, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 16th.

RUBY RED.—Large, bright red, flesh white, cling, heavy cropper, dwarfish growth, early, blooms Sept. 14th.

SELMA CLING.—Large, roundish, golden yellow, crimson cheek; firm, yellow flesh, a canner, good bearer, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 9th.

SHANGHAI SEEDLING.—Large, white, red cheek, white flesh, fine flavor, cling, heavy cropper, mid-season. Blooms Sept. 7th.

SHANGHAI SLIP.—Large, white flesh, much like Shanghai seed, only a slip. Blooms Sept. 9th.

TRIUMPH.—Large, yellow, flushed red, flesh yellow, good flavor, slip, good bearer, blooms late, inclined to be hairy, ripens before Xmas, blooms Sept. 15th.

WATT'S EARLY.—Medium to large, creamy, flushed dark red, blooms early, good bearer, slip, ripens last November, or requires heavy pruning and thinning. One of the best earlys.

WIGGINS.—Large, oblong, creamy, red cheek, white flesh, fine quality slip, heavy cropper, ripens New Year, a good market kind. Blooms Sept. 18th.

PEARS

Propagated on Seedling Pear Stock; commence bearing 4th-8th year after planting.
1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in deep, moist soil, with sheltered position. Plant deeper than other trees. Slower to begin fruiting than most trees. Pears grown in warm climates are not as good keeping as those grown in colder climates, and some early kinds often rot inside. China and Keiffer are the most suitable kinds for breakwind purposes. For full guidance see Bulletin 92, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

BARON DE MELLO.—Medium, skin russet, flesh yellow, buttery, good bearer, pollinator for Packham's, mid-season.

BERGAMOT (Bailey's).—Medium, greenish russet, good flavor, keeps well, late.

BERGAMOT (Gansel's).—Large, greenish russet, keeps well, melting, splendid flavor, late; stores 3 months.

BEURRE BOSC.—Large, very long, rich brownish russet, finest quality, good keeper, aged trees bear well, moderate grower, late; stores 3-4 months.

BEURRE CAPIAUMONT.—Medium, yellow, red cheek, flesh firm, keeps well, fair quality, heavy cropper, mid-season.

CHINA.—Large, yellow, prolific, good for kitchen and preserving, mid-season.

CLAPP'S.—Very large, yellow, red cheek, fine quality, falls easily, juicy, good market sort, early, blooms Oct. 2nd; will not store.

DOYENNE DU COMICE.—Medium, greenish yellow, fine flavor, prolific, dwarf growth, late; stores 3 months.

GLOU MORCEAU.—Large, obovate, yellow, flesh buttery, juicy, good dessert, late; stores 3 months.

HOWELL.—Medium, light waxen yellow, good quality, heavy bearer, keeps well, good market sort, early mid-season.

JOSEPHINE DE MALINES.—Medium, greenish yellow, fine flavor, juicy, good keeper, very late, aged trees bear well; blooms Oct. 5th; stores 3-4 months.

KEIFFER (China Hyb.).—Large, roundish oval, yellow, prolific bearer, good canner and fair quality if stored, late; stores 3-4 months; pollinates Howell.

NAPOLEON.—Large, greenish, red, cheek, good keeper, good bearer, cooking and dessert, very late; stores 3-4 months.

PACKHAM'S TRIUMPH.—Large, greenish yellow, irregular shape and size, fine quality, good keeper, good bearer, one of the best dessert pears, late, blooms Sept. 22nd; stores 3-4 months.

WILLIAMS' (Bartlett).—Large, yellow, red cheek, fine quality, musky flavor, heavy bearer, dries and cans well, one of the widest planted, mid-season; blooms Oct. 1st; pollinates Howell, Bosc, and W. Nelis; stores 2 months.

WINTER BARTLETT.—Large, greenish yellow, irregular shape, coarse grained, good bearer, late.

WINTER COLE.—Medium, greenish yellow, juicy, good bearer and keeper, late; stores 3-4 months.

WINTER NELIS.—Medium, russet, good bearer and keeper, one of the finest flavored dessert pears, late; pollinator for Packham's; stores 3-4 months.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

Propagated on Mariana Plum Stock; commence bearing 3rd-5th year after planting.
1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Also available on PEACH Stock are:—A. Burdett, Diamond, Excelsior, Grand Duke, Lutherborough, President, Tibbitts.

Also available on MYROBOLAM Stock—Ang. Burdett, Grand Duke, Ponds, President. Most of the European varieties only come to perfection in mountain districts, or where the winter is cold. Those marked with an asterisk can also be grown commercially on the coastal area. Require little attention, and can endure more hardship as to soil and situation than most fruits. Sorts like Early Evans, Lutherborough and Tibbitts are really Damsons, and are very fine, if not better than the English Damson for the same purposes. See also Prunes, all of which are first-class table fruits as well. For full guidance see Bulletin 86, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

***ANGELINA BURDETT.**—Large, purple, fine dessert, slip, irregular bearer in coastal belt, one of the best, mid-season; blooms Sept. 9th.

***CHERRY PLUM (Red American).**—Medium, bright red, slip, extra early.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP.—Large, yellow, rich, slip, for cold districts only, late.

***DIAMOND.**—Extra large, oval, almost black, heavy bloom, tart, slip, prolific cropper, mid-season; blooms Sept. 12th.

***EARLY EVANS.**—Medium, blackish, purple, slip, sometimes shy, very early; blooms Sept. 9th.

EARLY ORLEANS.—Large, purple, sweet, slip, splits easily in wet, mid-season.

***EXCELSIOR (Jenkins).**—Large, roundish, purple, heavy bloom, good flavor, sweet, prolific, slip, ripe mid-January, one of the best.

GIANT.—Enormous size, red, firm flesh, yellow, slip, good bearer, fine carrier, poor grower, mid-season.

GRAND DUKE.—Very large, blackish purple, fine flavor, slip, prolific, one of the best in cold climates, late.

GREENGAGE.—Medium, green, flavor unsurpassed, slip, requires cold climates to bear well, mid-season.

KING OF THE DAMSONS.—Medium, very tart, blue, slip, frost plum, moderate grower, late.

***LUTHERBOROUGH.**—Medium, black, slip, heavy bearer, good for jam, unusual flavor, mid-season.

MERRYWEATHER (Damson).—Medium, blue, Damson flavor, slip, good bearer, late.

MONARCH.—Large, roundish, oval, purplish blue, slip, good bearer, late.

POND'S (Hungarian Prune).—Large, red, slip, good cropper in suitable locality, an irregular bearer and uncertain grower, mid-season, often dies back.

***PRESIDENT.**—Large, oblong, purple with white dots, heavy bloom, flesh firm, good bearer, slip, one of the best for cold climates, very late.

TIBBITT'S.—Medium, purple, prolific bearer, rather tart, slip, extremely early; blooms Sept. 9th.

PRUNE PLUMS

Propagated on Mariana Plum Stock; commence bearing 4th-7th year after planting.
1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Also available on MYROBOLAM Stock—D'Agen, Robe, and Sugar.

Prune is simply a French name for Plum, but is now mostly applied to those Plums used for commercial drying. The qualities that make for a good prune are a dry, meaty flesh with a high percentage of sugar, that will dry with the stone in. Some of those not called prunes can be used for drying, but Robe de Sergeant and Prune d'Agen are the two high grade commercial varieties. See Department of Agriculture Booklet No. 86.

COATES 430.—A selected type of French prune, being larger and better quality.

GOLDEN.—Large, roundish oval, golden, skin, slip, late.

PRUNE d'AGEN (French).—Medium, purple, very sweet, good cropper, dries easily, mid-season, slip.

ROBE DE SARGEANT.—Medium, purple, very sweet, slip, heavy cropper, splits easily in wet, mid-season.

SPLENDOR.—Medium, reddish purple, heavy bloom, firm, sugary, slip, prolific, early.

SUGAR.—Medium, purple, extra sweet, slip, good bearer, early mid-season.

TRAGEDY.—Large, purple, juicy and sugary, a fine table plum, early slip.

JAPANESE & HYBRID PLUMS

Propagated on Mariana Plum Stock; commence bearing 1st-4th year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Also available on **PEACH** Stock—Beauty, Burbank, Early Gem, Narrabeen, Pasha, Paterson Early, Santa Rosa, Satsuma, Wickson, Wilson.

This type is very popular in localities unsuited for the profitable production of many of the European varieties. Mostly prolific and early bearers, handsome in appearance, having a flavor peculiarly their own. The tendency in some varieties to sun scald is more pronounced in humid climates. The modern varieties are a great advance on older kinds, and are now largely in favor for fresh fruit and jam making.

BALLEANA.—Large, yellow and crimson, flesh yellow, firm, slip, prolific, late; blooms Sept. 12th.

BEAUTY.—Medium, heart shaped, bright crimson, good flavor, yellow flesh, early, scalds, good bearer.

BLOOD (Upright).—Large, blackish, crimson, heart-shaped, flesh blood red, slip, heavy bearer, mid-season.

BLOOD (Satsuma).—Large, flattish, heavy bloom, flesh red, semi-cling, weeping growth, good bearer.

BURBANK.—Large, cherry red, lilac bloom, firm yellow flesh, great cropper, slip, requires good soil, early.

CHALCO.—Large, flattish, reddish purple, firm, yellow flesh, fine flavor, slip, fair bearer, mid-season.

CLIMAX.—Very large, bright crimson, good flavor, slip, sometimes shy, ripens Christmas, splits easily in wet.

DISCOVERY.—Large, crimson, good quality, firm flesh, light red, cling, good bearer, ripe mid-December.

DORIS.—Medium, blackish purple, colors early, firm yellow flesh, slip, good bearer, good for jam, late; blooms Sept. 12th.

EARLY GEM.—Small, roundish, dark crimson, yellow flesh, good carrier, fair bearer, extra early.

EARLY JEWEL.—Medium, bright red, juicy, fine flavor, slip, uncertain bearer, yellow flesh, very early.

FORMOSA.—Large, heart-shaped, yellow, red cheek; strong grower but uncertain bearer; pollinate with Santa Rosa or Wickson, early December.

KELSEY (Purple Monster).—Extra large, heart-shaped, skin greenish, turning purple, fine flavor, slip, heavy bearer, scalds easily on coast, good inland, good carrier, late; blooms Sept. 10th.

McNAMARA SEED.—Large, fine flavor, mid-season; yellow like Shiro.

NARRABEEN.—Large, flattish, skin reddish with yellow dots, flesh yellow, juicy, sugary, small stone, good cropper, splits easily; ripens mid-January.

OCTOBER PURPLE.—Large, purple, flesh yellow, sweet, prolific, slip, scalds easily on coast, mid-season; blooms Sept. 12th.

PASHA.—Large, oval, red cheek, uncertain bearer, flesh yellow, slip, early.

PATERSON EARLY.—Medium, bright crimson, firm yellow flesh, good bearer, ripens early December.

PATERSON LATE.—Medium, bright red, round, slip, good bearer, ripens late March; blooms Sept. 12th.

PURPLE KING.—Large, roundish, skin dark crimson, heavy bloom, flesh red, good flavor, uncertain bearer, late.

REMA.—A N.Z. seedling of extra good flavor and good size.

SANTA ROSA.—Large, oval, purplish crimson, heavy bloom, flesh light red, good cropper, ripens Xmas, upright grower, very good; blooms Sept. 9th.

SATSUMA HYBRID.—An improved cherry plum, larger, firmer and much sweeter, reddish purple, heavy bloom, good for cooking or dessert.

SHIRO.—Medium large, amber yellow, slip, fine quality, flesh yellow, good carrier, good for home use and jam, prolific, early; blooms Sept. 12th.

SULTAN.—Large, oval, dark crimson, flesh crimson, firm, slip, prolific, scalds easily, early; blooms Sept. 12th.

WICKSON.—Very large, heart-shaped, yellow, red cheek, slip, prolific, good for home use, yellow flesh, ripens middle of January; blooms Sept. 12th.

WILSON.—Medium large, roundish, bright crimson, flesh yellow, grand shipper, slip, ripens last November; pollinator S. Rosa; blooms Sept. 10th.

WRIGHT'S PROLIFIC.—Large, crimson, flesh red, firm, slip, prolific, mid-season.

PERSIMMONS

Propagated on Persimmon Stock; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

2/- each, 21/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will do in most soils, but thrive best in low, moist situations, the deeper and richer the better. Not suited for localities subject to severe late Spring frosts. Can be pruned hard every year as they bear on the new growth each season. Late kinds color early, and are best left on tree till Autumn, for if picked too soon do not develop their best flavor. New plantations will do better if watered liberally the first season or two and planted deep and firm. The dried fruits are somewhere between figs and dates in flavor and quality. Should not be planted too near a house, as when flowering and setting fruit an offensive odour is noticeable.

COSTATA.—Medium, conical, yellow, flesh light yellow, almost seedless, good bearer, very late.

DELICIOUS.—Large, yellow, flattish, good bearer, fine flavor, late.

DIA DIA MARU.—Large, rather flat, orange, seedless, irregular bearer, late.

GAILEY.—Small, conical, good flavor, heavy bearer, dull red, flesh dark. Used for pollinating.

GORGEIOUS.—Large, good quality, good bearer, good autumn foliage.

HAYAKUME.—Very large, round, vermilion, flesh brownish, rich, late.

HAYCHEYA.—Very large, heart-shaped, vermilion, yellow flesh, fine flavor, irregular bearer, early.

KINGCOT.—Very large, roundish, yellow, prolific, mid-season.

KUROKUMO.—Large, almost round, yellow, good cropper, late.

LARGE FLAT.—Large, flattish, yellow, bears well, late.

MYOTAN.—Large, yellow, round, fine flavor, good bearer, good polliniser, late.

NIGHTINGALE.—Medium, heart-shaped, yellow flesh, seedless, prolific, suited for warm, humid climates.

NITARU.—Large, square, flattish, yellowish red, irregular bearer, late.

OKAME.—Large, oblate, dark red, yellow flesh, fine quality, few seeds, prolific.

ORMOND.—Medium, conical, deep red, tough skin, flesh orange, meaty, good quality, very late.

TAMOPAN.—Large, rather flat, with a constriction about the middle, golden red, tough skin, seedless.

TENANASCHI (Seedless).—Large, heart-shaped, yellowish red, prolific, the earliest, and one of the best.

TRIUMPH.—Medium, yellowish red, flesh yellow, fine quality, prolific, late.

TSUNO MARGHARI.—Medium, deep yellow, peculiar shape, rich flavor, good bearer, fine autumn foliage, late.

TSURO GAKI.—Medium, long, yellow, fine flavor, seedless, mid-season.

WRIGHT'S PROLIFIC.—Medium, yellow, good quality, prolific bearer.

YEDDO ISCHI.—Large, round, vermilion, good flavor, very late.

YEMON (Cross Bun).—Large, rather flat, yellow, flesh orange, seedless, good bearer, the best market sort, seldom affected by fruit fly, very late.

ZENZI MARU.—Medium, yellowish red, egg-shaped, flesh brown, many seeds, sweet, not a market sort, can be eaten when quite hard, mid-season.

FIGS

From cuttings off bearing trees. Commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Under suitable conditions will bear two crops a year. Thrive best in a warm, dry climate and prefer sandy, loamy, open soil, well drained, where roots can reach water; or black soils or clay subsoils they do well, but fruit is not so sugary. Require little pruning beyond shaping and thinning out where branches are too thick and dense, and removal of suckers. Figs are easily damaged by exposure, and the roots must never be allowed to dry out, and in planting see that the top and roots are pruned; the top should be cut down to 9-20 inch and the fibrous roots shortened in closely. In frostless regions fruits will often develop through the winter and so ripen in the spring.

BLUE PROVINCE.—Medium, bluish purple, very prolific, strong grower, unusual flavor, late.

BLACK GENOA.—Very large, purplish black, flesh red, luscious, good.

BROWN TURKEY.—Large, tawny black, luscious, productive, good.

CELESTE.—Medium, greenish yellow, sweet, good for warm humid climates.

ST. DOMERQUE.—Medium, purplish black, flesh dark red, prolific.

WHITE ADRIATIC.—Medium, brownish green, thin skin, prolific, fair grower.

WHITE GENOA.—Medium, greenish yellow, good bearer, moderate grower.

YELLOW ISCHIA.—Medium, greenish yellow, very sweet, prolific, the so-called "Sugar Fig."

LOQUATS

Propagated on Seedling Loquat Stock; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.
2/- each, 21/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will grow in almost any soil, making a profitable, evergreen breakwind in suitable climates. The safest time to plant is late Autumn, preferably when the weather is dull or raining, as they are very sensitive to drying winds after transplanting; but, once established, are very hardy. Fruits ripen in Spring, and when fully ripe may be eaten fresh, and are excellent for jellies, jams, pies, etc. Require little or no pruning, but, if choicest fruit is desired, it will be necessary when heavy crops have set to either thin each individual bunch down to half the number, or else cut a number of bunches out altogether. The thinning of individual bunches will give the finest quality and largest size.

CHAMPAGNE.—Large, yellow, good flavor, good bearer, cream flesh. 3/6.

BOASLEY'S.—Large, yellow, flashy, reliable cropper, spreading grower, mid-season, cream flesh.

CHATSWORTH.—Very large, yellow, fleshy, good cropper, late, cream flesh.

EARLY RED.—Medium, yellow, good flavor, early, good bearer; orange flesh.

GIGANTIC.—Very large, yellow, good bearer, strong grower; cream flesh.

HEARD'S.—Extra large, yellow, best market sort, mid-season; cream flesh.

HUNTER.—Large, yellow, regular bearer, cream flesh.

JAPANESE.—Resembles Heard's, but fruit shorter and stouter, rather tart, late; white flesh.

SEWELL'S ENORMITY.—Large size, yellow, good bearer, moderate grower, late; orange flesh.

THALES.—Large, yellow, good bearer, very late; orange flesh. 3/6.

THAMES PRIZE.—Large, yellow, fleshy, good quality, good bearer, late.

MEDLARS

Propagated on Quince Stock; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best where there is a cold winter, but will grow almost anywhere; fruits should be picked when hard, and kept in a cool place to soften.

COMMON.—Medium, round, brownish, good bearer.

GEANT.—Large, round, brown, good flavor, heavy bearer.

GROSS FRUITS.—Large, round, brown, fine flavor, good bearer.

MONSTROUS (Dutch).—Large, round, brown, good bearer, fine flavor.

NOTTINGHAM.—Medium, flattish, brown color, good bearer, fine flavor.

ROYAL.—Medium, brown, fine flavor, very prolific.

MULBERRIES

Propagated on Mulberry Stock; commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

2/- each, 21/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will grow anywhere, but thrive best where roots can reach plenty of moisture.

BLACK ENGLISH.—Large, black, very sweet, requires a cold or hot dry climate to do well, subject to black spot on the humid coastal belt. 2/6.

PROLIFIC.—Small, black, prolific bearer, strong grower.

HICKS.—Large, glossy black, sub-acid flavor, often bearing two crops a year, the earliest, and very prolific where frosts are light. The best for the coastal belt.

QUINCES

Propagated on Quince Stock; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Very hardy; giving best results in moist soil and low situations, but will thrive anywhere and with little care; extremely useful for culinary, preserving and drying purposes.

BOURGEAUT.—Large, golden yellow, good quality, good bearer, late.

CHAMPION.—Large, pear-shaped, yellow, fine flavor, prolific, late.

FULLER.—Medium, yellow, prolific, fine flavor, very early.

MASTER'S.—Medium, yellow, good quality, bears well, the earliest.

MISSOURI.—Very large, yellow, mild flavor, bears well, scalds at times, early; blooms Sept. 24th.

PINEAPPLE.—Large, yellow, smooth, tender flesh, heavy bearer, mid-season.

PORTUGAL.—Large, deep yellow, heavy bearer, one of the best, splits easily in rain, late; blooms Sept. 24th.

REA'S.—Large, roundish, yellow, fine quality, mid-season; blooms Sept. 17th.

SMYRNA.—Large, yellow, tender, prolific, mid-season.

VAN DIEMAN.—Medium, yellow, smooth, fine flavor, mid-season.

OLIVES

Propagated on Olive Stock; commence bearing 5th-7th year after planting.

2/6 each, 27/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will thrive in any soil and a payable proposition on poorer soils in temperature climates. Fairly hardy, evergreen, making fine breakwinds and tall hedges. Thrive with a minimum of care and water, chiefly used for making oil, pickling and canning.

For full guidance see Bulletin 82, by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

ASCOLANO.—Very large, oblong, bluish black, highly flavored when ripe, early bearer, pickling, fair bearer, fruit tender, mid-season; 3/6.

BLACK ITALIAN.—Large, fine flavor, pickling.

BLANQUETTE.—Medium, heavy bearer; oil.

BOUQUETTIER.—Medium, heavy bearer; oil.

CORREGGOLIA.—Medium, crops heavily, oil, ripens unevenly, suited best for irrigation conditions.

GROS REDOWNA.—Large, oil, heavy bearer.

HARDY'S MAMMOTH.—Large, good flavor, dark, oval-shape, irregular bearer, canning, pickling, oil.

LUCCA.—Medium, heavy bearer, high percentage of oil.

MACROCARPA.—Very large, only for pickles, irregular bearer, dwarf growth, ripens 1st May.

MANZANILLO.—Large, roundish - oval, dark purple, good bearer, fruit tender, for green and ripe pickles; ripens mid April; 3/6.

MISSION.—Medium, oblong, jet black, prolific, flavor good, green and ripe pickles, oil, late; 3/6.

NEVADILLO BLANCO.—Large, oval, shining black, pickling, oil, easily injured by cold.

PICHOLINE.—Small, oval-shape, bluish-black, prolific, only for oil.

PIGALE.—Medium, fine flavor, good bearer, oil only.

PLEURER.—Medium, uneven ripening, suited for irrigation conditions; oil only.

SALOME.—Medium, fine flavor, good bearer; oil or pickling.

SEVILLANO.—Large, bluish-black, good bearer, ripens early, makes fine pickles from ripe Olives; 3/6.

VERDALE.—Medium, good bearer; for oil.

COMMON OLIVE.—For hedges only. Plant 2ft. apart; 15/- per doz.

NUTS

Under this heading we have grouped various kinds of nut-bearing trees suitable for different climates. Most nut trees thrive best in deep, rich, free, cool, well-drained soils, and we would **SPECIALLY EMPHASISE** the need for regular and copious waterings during the two seasons immediately after planting, as nut trees seem to be easily injured by dryness when not thoroughly established, and the watering enables them to get their roots deep down in the soil. A profitable crop if grown on suitable soils and climates, for at present the markets are under-supplied with local nuts.

ALMONDS

Propagated on Seedling Peach Stock; commence bearing 3rd 4th year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Also available on Mariana Plum Stock—Golden State, I.X.L., Paper-Shell.

Nut bearing tree, good for breakwinds where conditions are suitable, bear best in dry atmosphere, grow and flower well in humid coastal districts, but fruit does not set.

BURBANK.—Medium, good bearer, late bloomer, flowers Aug. 27th.

EARLY JORDAN.—Large, paper shell, early flowerer, upright grower.

EUREKA.—Similar in size and flavor to the Jordan, paper shell, heavy cropper.

GOLDEN STATE.—Large, soft shell, smooth kernel, regular bearer, flowers Aug. 26th.

HATCHE'S (Calif. Papershell).—Large, shell thin, good bearer, promising here; flowers Aug. 10th.

I.X.L.—Large, paper shell, heavy bearer, good grower; flowers Aug. 20th.

LEWELLING.—Medium, soft shell, best cropper in coastal belt; flowers Aug. 18th.

NONPAREIL.—Medium, thin shell, prolific, weeping growth.

PAPER SHELL.—Large, paper shell, good bearer; flowers Aug. 12th.

CHESTNUTS

Commence bearing 3rd to 8th year after planting.

2/3 each, 24/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

These nut-bearing trees are most suitable for cold climates, although the Japanese kinds do well on the coastal belt. Nuts of these are usually roasted before eating.

JAPANESE TAMBA.—Large, bears early, makes a fine tree; unprocurable.

SPANISH (*Castanea vesca*) (Sweet Chestnut).—A fine shade tree, attains a great age and enormous size, starts bearing 6-8 years after planting.

FILBERTS (Hazelnuts)

Commence bearing 4th-6th year after planting.

2/- each, 21/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

A small deciduous Nut-bearing tree, usually growing about 10ft. to 15ft. in height. Only suitable for cool, moist climates with a good even Summer rainfall to develop and mature the Nuts to advantage. Trees grow well in warm climates but rarely produce any Nuts. We recommend the planting of these as mixed as possible, as interpollination is an important factor where payable crops are to be secured. Nuts brownish, and kernels plump, good quality, fine flavor, medium size. Mostly called "Barcelona" Nuts in shops. Other kinds are available in small quantities.

DAVIANA.—Large, roundish-oblong, excellent quality, good for pollinating.

DU PROVENCE.—Large, fair bearer, good flavor.

FRUCTU ALBA.—Medium, good flavor, white, late.

RED SKIN.—Large, excellent flavor, red skin.

WEBB'S EXHIBITION.—Large, good flavor.

WHITE SKIN.—Large, excellent flavor, white skin.

MACADAMIAS

Commence bearing 5th-7th year after planting.

2/- each, 18/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

An evergreen native nut tree, with dense dark green ornamental foliage, growing about 20 to 30ft. high, bearing good crops of round, extremely hard-shelled nuts about one inch in diameter, of first-class flavor, with a white kernel rich in oil. Usually sold in shops as Queensland, Scrub, Popple, or Bauple nuts. When transplanting these, always shade thoroughly from sun until they begin to grow, or they will wither, and often gradually die. Seem to thrive best in the coastal belts with fairly high humidity.

GREER'S (Medium Shell).—Large nut, round shape, good cropper, fine quality.

GREER'S (Oval Thin Shell).—Fair cropper, but not so good quality as others.

MACADAMIA (Seedlings).—From selected nuts.

MACADAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA.—Glossy green smooth leaf, few serrations, prolific, and bears more or less the year round, very rich quality, shells medium thick.

MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA (Greer's Thin Shell).—A thinner shell than others, good bearer, round nut, seedlings only; 3/6.

PECANS

Propagated on Pecan Stock; commence bearing 4th-6th year after planting.

Grafted Plants, 6/- each, 60/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Fast growing deciduous Nut tree, closely allied to the Walnut, equal in flavor, if not superior, and one which is suitable for both warm and cold climates. Does best in a deep, rich, free soil with good natural drainage and ample moisture. We would

suggest trying this in small numbers wherever possible for it should be well worth while in many districts as a shelter tree. As a commercial proposition they should be tested in small plantings in most districts of N.S. Wales, Queensland and Victoria. We have been experimenting in the propagation of these during the past ten years and until this season all our attempts at propagation on a large scale have resulted in failure, but with an adaption of the "Allsopp Slot-graft" we have had excellent results which will enable us to sell these at a much lower price, and although this may seem high in comparison to the price of the usual fruit tree (taking at least two years longer to grow), yet an acre of Pecan Nuts will not cost any more to plant than an acre of fruit trees, for if planted 50ft. apart it would only require 16 or 17 trees.

FROTSCHER.—Large, thin shell, good cracking quality; kernel fairly plump, flavor and quality fair; vigorous grower, rather brittle wood; reputed shy bearing in places.

PABST.—Large, oblong, oval at end, shell medium-thick, cracking readily; kernel plump, high quality, good flavor; spreading, vigorous grower, prolific bearer; aged trees bear well.

STUART.—Large, oblong, very plump, shell thick, cracking poor; kernel plump, quality medium, flavor good; vigorous grower; aged trees bear well; prolific; ripens early.

SUCCESS.—Large, ovate; kernel plump and bright, shell thin, cracks well, attractive, smooth, rich, pleasant flavor, early and prolific bearer, vigorous, sensitive to poor soils.

VAN DIEMAN.—Large, long, obovate, smooth, shell medium thick, moderate cracking; kernel bright, high quality, excellent flavor, vigorous; late in commencing bearing.

SEEDLINGS.—From selected nuts, bearing at 6-8 years. Size, bearing, etc., too variable for commercial planting. Good for shelter or breakwind purposes. 2/- each; 21/- per doz.

PISTACHE

A deciduous nut-bearing tree suitable for the dry inland climates, producing a medium sized nut, having a delicate flavor, and with these one male must be planted to every six females or less in order to ensure proper pollination. Chiefly used for flavoring confectionery. So far only an ornamental variety is available.

Commence bearing 4th-6th year after planting.

2/- each, 21/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

P. CHINENSIS.—A beautiful autumn foliage, rivalling the Japanese Maple, and being suitable for warm climates. We

would recommend planting in place of the Maple.

WALNUT

A fairly quick-growing deciduous tree, suitable for cool, moist climates, having a fairly even Summer rainfall, under which conditions they usually bear good crops of nuts, but, if planted where too dry, nuts often fall off before being properly developed.

Commence bearing 5th-8th year after planting.

2/- each, 21/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

CALIFORNIAN BLACK (*Juglans Californica*).—Large, hard-shelled, good grower.

ENGLISH (*Juglans Regia*).—Large, common, well known.

JAPANESE (*Juglans Cordiformis*).—Large, hard shell, early fruiting, good bearer; unprocurable.

JAPANESE (*Juglans Sieboldi*).—Large, hard-shelled, good flavor, heavy bearer.

ACTINIDIA CHINENSIS (Chinese Gooseberry)

Propagated on Actinidia Stock; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

Price, 10/- per pair, except where not otherwise priced.

A fast-growing deciduous climber with large, handsome, bright green foliage, the young growths being covered with reddish hairs. Flowers during November and December and the fruits ripen in the Winter and will keep for at least three months. As the skin starts to wrinkle or the fruit softens, just peel off the skin very thinly and they are fit to eat. The flesh is a deep green color with minute seeds having a fine Gooseberry-like flavor. They are beautiful for Fruit Salads or eaten fresh, and also make delicious jams. Thrive best if planted against a building or wall where they may make rank growth, and if the position is a little damp, so much the better. As

the male and female flowers are carried on different plants, it is necessary in order to secure bearing that grafted plants of each sex be planted, otherwise seedlings may prove to be all the one sex, which will make pollination impossible. This climber has been doing extremely well in New Zealand and we think should give equally as good results here. Grafted plants are offered for the first time in Australia and will not be ready before June at the earliest.

FEMALE.—This one carries the fruits when pollinated.

MALE.—This is required to pollinate to secure fruits.

SEEDLINGS.—Make a strong, deciduous covering where required, but cannot say whether they will bear or not. In pots, 2/6 each.

BANANAS

Commence bearing 18 to 24 months after planting.

Suckers 1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Sub-tropical. Thrive best in warm climates free from frost, on deep, rich, free, well-drained soils, with abundant moisture, but will do in many sheltered positions where frosts are only light, or protection given when necessary, and are best planted during September and October. Where frosts are too severe the fruit ripens woody and inferior. Once a sucker has borne it should be cut down, as it will not bear again. Plant 10ft. apart in rows, and rows 10 to 12 feet apart, and suckers should be planted from 10 to 20 inches deep; the heavier the soil the more shallow the planting. See booklets issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

CAVENDISH.—Large, yellow, tender to frost, good bearer, dwarf grower.

GROS MICHEL.—Medium, yellow, good flavor, tender to frost, tall grower.

SUGAR.—Small, yellow, sweet, stands

cold well, fair bearer.

PLANTAIN.—Large, yellow, cooking; stands cold fairly well.

RAJAH.—Large, green, good flavor, resists cold fairly well.

FEIJOAS (Pineapple Gauva)

Propagated on Feijoa Stock; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

Price, 3/- each, where not otherwise priced.

An attractive evergreen, growing about 10ft. to 15ft. high, of fine ornamental appearance, which can be pruned to a compact shape or hedge and, being extremely hardy, can be grown almost anywhere in N.S. Wales. The foliage is a combination of glossy green and silvery gray, while the showy flowers are whitish purple with red stamens. Fruit ripens in April and May, and usually fall on the ground, and should then be stored until ripe. The flesh is a clear translucent color, with minute seeds, having a delicate flavor all its own, giving out a strong penetrating aroma when ripe. Good as a fresh fruit or for jellies, jam, etc. Planting two varieties for pollination purposes is recommended.

Grafted plants will not be ready before June.

CHOICEANA.—Fruit oblong, about 3 in. long, 2¼ in. thick, rich flavor, good bearer, skin greenish; the best, but requires pollination.

COOLIDGEII.—Medium, pear-shaped, flavor good, excellent bearer, self-fertile, and should not require pollination.

SUPERBA.—Large, oval, or apple-shaped, rich flavor, greenish skin, fair bearer.

SEEDLINGS.—Suitable for ornamental plantings or hedges, often bear crops of good fruit, but there is no certainty as to size, crop, or quality; in pots 2/-.

CHERIMOYA (or Custard Apple)

Propagated on Cherimoya Stock; commence bearing 4th-6th year after planting.

7/6 each, 60/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

A semi-deciduous tree growing about 20ft. to 30ft. high. Should not be planted where the temperature goes below 28° or 30°, but will withstand light frosts without serious injury. Does best in deep, friable loam with good natural drainage and fair rainfall. Plant 20ft. to 30ft. apart, care being taken not to plant too deeply, and the safest months to plant are during August and September, as that is the period when they are most dormant. Pruning should be done in September or when leaves show signs of dropping, and for the first two or three seasons prune to get a good, compact

shape cutting back all long, sappy growth. Large, heart-shaped fruit, greenish color, with many small rough protuberances on the skin and usually ship well. Flesh white, smooth, of custard-like appearance, which gives the tree its common name. Trees grow and bear well around Sydney, but in many seasons fruits fail to ripen properly.

Grafted kinds are only available in August and September.

ISLAND.—Strong grower, early and prolific bearer, good quality, medium size, weighing from 8 to 20 ozs. Uneven in shape, some conical with rough surface, while others on the same tree are almost round with a smooth skin.

PINKS.—Very vigorous grower, commencing to bear at the 5th 6th year. Irregular bearer; extra large, up to 5lb. in weight; very uneven in shape, but ex-

cellent quality and free from seeds. For best bearing, judicious pruning is needed and the later the trees start into growth, the more likely to carry a good crop.

SEEDLINGS.—From selected fruits; not usually planted as a commercial proposition as the size, bearing and quality are too variable. These can be planted any time; in pots 2/6.

GUAVAS

Commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

In Pots. Price, 1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced. Finely flavored fruits, either for dessert or preserving, thriving best in deep, free soils; where light frosts only prevail, excepting the Purple, which is very hardy. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart. The Purple requires little or no pruning beyond shaping and thinning of branches; but the Yellow gives best fruits if pruned hard and then thinned out.

PURPLE (Cherry or Strawberry).—Medium, purplish-red, bears two or more crops a year, good quality, makes a superfine jelly, evergreen, ornamental shrub, will grow almost anywhere, and is very hardy.

PARKER'S.—Large, creamy yellow, creamy white flesh, flavor not equal to yellow, fair bearer, semi-deciduous.

YELLOW.—Large, yellow, pink flesh, aromatic flavor, good dessert, ripe late Autumn, good bearer, very profitable in suitable localities, semi-deciduous.

JUJUBES

Propagated on Jujube Stock; commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

Price 5/- each, where not otherwise priced.

Chinese Jujubes (botanically *ziziphus jujuba*). A hardy deciduous tree, growing 10 to 15 feet high, thriving best in warm, dry climates, but withstands temperatures below zero, and also does well on alkaline soils. Blooms late in Spring thus avoiding all danger from Spring frosts and is an early and prolific bearer. Fruit smooth, rich, dark brown color, about 1 to 2 in. in diameter. Ripening about March. Flavor crisp, sweet and dryish. It is relished both as fresh fruit, and when cooked in syrup and allowed to dry. Does not bear so well near the sea coast, and prefers drier air, although not particular as to soil and care, and will respond quickly to water and manure. Grafted plants will not be ready before June.

LANG.—Large, pear-shaped, 1½ to 2 ins. long, red color, mellow flavor, prolific.

LI.—Very large, almost round, 2 ins. diameter, stone small, good eating and crystallising, late.

MU SHING HONG.—Medium, oblong, fair bearer, red-brown, keeps well.

SUI MEN.—Medium, long fruit, good bearer.

TA.—Large, roundish, dark brown-red color, medium grower.

TA HONG.—Medium, round, dark red-brown color, good bearer.

TANG.—Medium, roundish, brown-red color, fair bearer.

TA YUAN.—Large, oblong fruit, good bearer.

SEEDLINGS.—Fruits usually small and inferior to the named varieties; 2/-.

PINEAPPLES

Commence bearing 18 to 30 months after planting.

In Pots 1/3 each, 13/- dozen, where not otherwise priced.

These are more hardy than is generally supposed, and worth trying in many places along the coast and in other sheltered positions where the full force of Winter frosts is not

felt. Plant 2ft. apart in rows 2ft. apart, and every seventh row is skipped to leave a path, or else plant 12 inches apart in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, with 6ft. separating each pair of rows. Do not manure with superphosphate.

CAYENNE (Smooth Leaf).—Large, deep yellow, spineless leaves, good quality, prolific bearer, one of the best.

RIPLEY QUEEN.—Large, golden yellow, good quality, heavy bearer; one of the best commercial kinds.

POMEGRANATES

Commence bearing 3rd-5th year after planting.

Price 1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in good, free soils in temperate climates, growing about 10 to 15 feet high. Hardy, deciduous shrubby trees, with extra large handsome crimson ornamental fruits, with large, bright, scarlet, Hibiscus-like flowers. In many places the fruit is highly esteemed for its medicinal properties. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart. Require moderate pruning to produce regular crops. These are now largely used in California for crushing the juice out, which is used as a beverage.

COMMON.—Large, bright crimson, rather astringent flavor, fair bearer.

SWEET FRUITED.—Large, bright crimson, sweet, fair bearer.

GRANADA DE REGISES.—Large, crimson, good bearer, extra sweet flavor, good.

SPANISH RUBY.—Large, bright scarlet, thin skin, sweet, fair bearer, moderate grower.

KRYMISI KABUGH.—Large, dark crimson, acid flavor and bearer.

WONDERFUL.—Large, brilliant crimson, pulp rich, dark crimson, juicy, acid flavor, prolific.

KRYLEZY.—Large, bright crimson.

PAPERSHELL.—Large, bright crimson, sweet flavor, thin skin, good bearer.

YELI-SLADSKI.—Large, brilliant crimson, good bearer.

NEGRO-MONSTREUX.—Large, rich crimson, good flavor, good bearer.

PASSION VINES

Commence bearing 9 to 24 months after planting.

Thrive best in free, loamy soils in localities fairly free from frost, and can be planted any time except during the cold winter months. Very quick growing, with large 3-lobed bright green leaves, bearing heavy crops of dull purplish red fruits from 9 months after planting. The fruits are aromatic and are eaten fresh and used for salads, jams, jellies, ices, drinks, etc. Largely used as a filler crop in commercial orchards to give revenue before permanent trees come into bearing. Usually bearing two crops a year, the main crop usually ripening in February-March, but by pruning away the fruiting growth in November it is possible to force fruiting laterals for the Winter crop, which is usually most profitable. Plant 10 to 12 feet apart, on trellises 10 feet apart. B. and B. and any quick acting manures are the best for this fruit. In colder climates they live longer, and are slower to begin bearing. Better known as Granadilla in U.S.A. and South Africa. See folder issued by the Department of Agriculture.

BANANA (Tacsonia Mollissima).—About 3 to 4 inches long, yellow, meaty, not as good flavor as Purple; and better suited for salads than as fresh fruit; very suitable for covering unsightly places, as it is ornamental, rapid grower and long-lived. In pots, 1/- each, 11/- per doz.

PURPLE (Passiflora Edulis).—Large, purple, good for salads, ices, etc., and eating fresh; the best commercial kind; Island seed. In pots, 9d. each, 7/6 doz.; open ground, 1/3 doz., 7/6 per 100, 60/- per 1000.

PERFECTA.—Extra large fruit, sweet. In pots, 1/- each, 10/- doz.

WHITE SAPOTE (Casimaroa Edulis)

Propagated on Sapote Stock; commence bearing 4th-6th year after planting.

Price 7/6 each, where not otherwise priced.

A strong growing evergreen tree of spreading habit with large, divided leaves. It thrives on any soil and is about as hardy as a Lemon, and is growing and fruiting well on our nursery at the present time. Large, flattish fruits, yellow skin with two

to five large seeds, having a melting, creamy-colored flesh with a delicate flavor, sometimes sweet and sometimes acid, and is said to be good for digestive troubles. We think this is worthy of a trial for home gardens but we believe that the fruit will be too soft for commercial planting except where marketed from local sources. Grafted plants of this are now offered for the first time in Australia and will not be ready before June.

CHAPMAN.—Large, roundish, pointed fruits; yellowish skin, sweet, melting flesh, good bearer, upright grower.

COLLINS.—Large, long shape, yellowish, good flavor, melting flesh, almost seedless, upright grower.

MAETCHLEN.—Large, yellowish, good flavor, fair bearer, upright grower.

SEEDLINGS.—From selected fruits. Size of fruits and flavor variable and will probably take 6 to 8 years to commence bearing. In pots, 2/6 each.

RHUBARBS

Commence cutting 6 to 9 months after planting.

Price 6d. each, 5/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will thrive almost anywhere, but the lighter and warmer soils are to be preferred. For best results, ample supplies of moisture and either very rich land (the rich the better) or liberal manurings are required, for it is almost impossible to over manure. Good, natural drainage is absolutely necessary, otherwise the plants are apt to decay in badly drained positions. Plant during May to August, and set 2ft. to 4ft. apart in rows 3ft. to 6ft. apart; and in planting, see that the top or crown is about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. below the surface level and keep the ground moistened for the first two months after planting to prevent the plants from drying out. If kept regularly watered almost perpetual bearing. Manurings—preferably cow or any animal—should not be done until they start to grow and then not closer than 4in. from the plant.

COMMON.—Large stalks, rich crimson, hardy and prolific.

TOPPS WINTER.—Medium stalks, rich crimson, fine quality, Winter grower.

ASPARAGUS

Commence cutting 2 to 3 years after planting.

Price 1/6 per dozen, 10/- per 100, where not otherwise priced.

The earliest and one of the most profitable of Spring vegetables, and once established the beds should last for 20 to 30 years if properly cultivated and kept regularly manured. See that the soil is well drained—naturally or otherwise—then work it up or trench it 2ft. to 3ft. deep, and make it very rich with any well-rotted manures, litter, leaves, etc. Plant in a deep furrow or trench 9in. to 12in. apart, making the rows 3ft. to 5ft. apart. When the plants have been set cover the Crown about 2in. and then, as they grow, work more fine soil in until the trench or furrow is filled. This gets the crowns down deep so that they will not be injured when cutting. After cutting is finished the plants should be allowed to grow at will to recuperate ready for the next season. Give liberal dressings of manure every Autumn. Do not cut for use until the second season.

CONOVERS.—Large, tender, fine quality; canning and general market purposes.

PALMETTO.—Large, tender, good grower, early.

GRAPE VINES

Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting. Cuttings Own Rooted.

Price, 9d. each; 8/- per dozen; plus 1/- a dozen for freight; £2/10/- per 100, where not otherwise priced.

Before planting all vines should have the roots cut back to 3-6 inches from cutting and all broken and bruised roots removed. The top of the vine should be pruned back to the strongest cane, and left so that it has 2 or 3 good strong buds.

European vines to stake should be planted 6 to 8 feet each way, depending on richness of soil; but for trellis and American sorts plant 10 to 12 feet between the plants and about 8 feet between the rows. Prune back to 2 or 3 eyes each year.

Planting Grafted Grapes.—Failures can be avoided by banking the earth up around the plant well above the grafted part, say to within 2 or 3 inches of the point where they should be cut back. This must be done directly after planting and should be

removed 2 to 3 months later, and any roots shot out above the graft cut off and the soil again banked up around the plant. The soil can be permanently removed the following Winter. Where irrigation is necessary the water should be led around the mound of soil.

Under the latest regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture, grape vines grown in, or received into, the Counties of Cumberland and Camden, are prohibited from being sent outside that area. However, we have made arrangements for a grower outside this area to supply all our orders for grape vines, which will be despatched direct to our clients. See Booklet No. 140 issued by the Department of Agriculture.

(Those marked with a star are first-class vine grapes.)

The following kinds only are available:—

- ***ALICANTE BOUCHET.**—Commercial port wine variety, with beautiful red foliage in Autumn.
- BAXTER'S SHERRY.**—Amber yellow, heavy bearer, large, late.
- BLACK HAMBRO.**—Large berries and bunch, black, good bearer; the best for coastal districts.
- BLACK PRINCE.**—Black, large berries, good for table, late, vigorous.
- ***BLACK SHIRAZ.**—Makes the best port wine for the London market; the true Persian Shiraz.
- BLUE IMPERIAL (Oulliade or Cinsaut).**—Medium, blue-back berry, very sweet, early.
- CORNICHON (Purple or Black—Black Lady's Finger).**—Black, large berry, pointed, very late, fleshy.
- DARIA (Ohanez).**—White, large berry and bunch, very fleshy, very late; will ship to London.
- DORADILLO (Morillon).**—White, large bunches, prolific bearer, good table, makes good brandy; late.
- FLAME TOKAY.**—Large, pinkish, oblong berries, good bearer, fleshy grape, late; prune short.
- ***FRONTIGNAC (Brown Muscat).**—Medium, good eating, makes a fine wine.
- GOLDEN CHASELASS.**—Medium, amber yellow, good bearer; early.
- ***GORDO BLANCO (White Muscat).**—One of the richest and best flavored white muscats, good bearer, large berries, very sweet.
- ***GREENACHE.**—Blue, heavy bearer, port wine variety.
- GROS COLMAN.**—Large, black berry, large bunches, prolific bearer, strong grower.
- ***HUNTER RIVER REISLING (Semilon).**—Makes the white wine sautetine; also the sparkling wine sold as Leeto.
- ISABELLA (Black American).**—Berries and bunches medium, strong, foxy flavor, slipskin, very vigorous grower; makes a good jam.
- LADY'S FINGER.**—Pinkish white berries, large bunches, fleshy, late.
- MENAVACCA.**—Black, very sweet, good eating, good bearer, late.
- MUSCAT HAMBRO (Snow's Black Muscat).**—Berries large, bunches long and loosely set, black, fine flavor, good bearer, the best Muscat, does well on coast; mid-season.
- MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA (White Muscatel).**—Berries large, amber color, fine flavor, subject to black spot near coast, good bearer.
- ***PEDRO (Spanish Pedro).**—White, heavy bearer, makes a first-class light wine.
- RED PRINCE.**—Large berries and bunches, red, sweet, good, showy, late.
- RED ALICANTE.**—Large, sweet, good bearer, red, nice table grape, late.
- SULTANA.**—Medium, white, sweet, seedless, good bearer; the Sultana of commerce.
- ***WHITE SHIRAZ (Uni Blanc).**—White, heavy bearer, makes a good white wine.
- WALTHAM CROSS (Rosaki).**—Large, amber, good table grape, good bearer, fine flavor, also makes a good raisin.
- WORTHY HALL.**—Large, black, nice table grape, good bearer; late.
- ZANTE.**—Small berries, black, seedless, the Currant of Commerce; good bearer when cinctured; the strongest grower of all; makes a good screen in hot, dry climates.

BLACKBERRIES

Commence bearing 2-3 years after planting.

In Pots. Price, 1/- each, 10/- dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Roots live for many years, but the canes only two years. These canes grow from the crown in the spring and live until the fruiting season the following year. When they die other canes are ready to take their place, and so strong and vigorous is the growth that in many cases they have overgrown everything else and have become a pest. Fruits ripen in February and March, and berries are only borne on the canes when in their second season's growth, but this does not apply to the evergreen and Himalayan types.

Plant upright-growing kinds 6ft. to 8ft. apart in rows 4ft. to 6ft. between the plants; and trailing varieties plant in rows 8ft. apart and 8ft. to 12ft. between the plants.

AGAWAM.—Large, black, juicy, very sweet, productive.

BLOWERS.—Large, deep black, fine quality, prolific, mid-season, vigorous.

CHILDS.—Large, yellow, sweet, prolific, bushy.

DORCHESTER.—Large, black.

ELDORADO.—Large, black.

HIMALAYAN.—Large, roundish, black, heavy bearer, good quality, juicy, poor carrier, for home use only; ripens late Autumn; very vigorous but non-sucker-ing; 1/6.

KATTATINY.—Hardy, productive, large, glossy, black, sweet, good quality, late.

LAWTON.—Spiny, erect, good grower, prolific, large, black, sweet, good quality, mid-season.

MAMMOTH.—Very vigorous, prolific, large, long, black, sweet, soft; early, mid-season.

MARVEL BERRY (Hybrid).—Large, black good bearer, good flavor, does not sucker like the ordinary, ripens Nov. and Dec. 1/6.

NEWMAN'S.—Large, black, sweet, spineless, prolific.

SNYDER.—Large, black, very prolific.

WILSON EARLY.—Large, early, fine quality, prolific.

DEWBERRIES

Commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

In Pots. Price, 1/- each, 10/- dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Also called Trailing Blackberries. Fruits ripen in November and December, bearing fruits on last season's growth, the same as Blackberries, and all old canes should be removed as soon as fruiting is finished. Roots live many years, and may be distinguished from Blackberry in that the growth is more trailing, and the Dewberry forms new plants by rooting at the tips, while Blackberries propagate themselves by suckers; fruits are larger than Blackberries. Plant the same distances as Blackberries.

LUCRETIA.—Hardy, productive, large, sweet, black, soft, early.

LUCRETIA RED.—Large, blackish-red.

CURRANTS

Commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

Price, 9d. each, 8/- dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Only crop well where there is a cold Winter and moist climate. See Gooseberries. Plant 2-4 feet apart in rows 5 to 8 feet apart, and cut back each year. Can supply varieties in Black, Red, or White.

GOOSEBERRIES

Commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

Price, 9d. each, 8/- dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Two factors limit the growing of these—the heat of Summer and lack of moisture. Gooseberries and Currants are natives of cool, moist climates, and are easily injured by too long and too hot Summers, although they are very hardy and withstand low Winter temperatures without injury, but require regular rainfall during Summer months.

Good crops only where there is a cold Winter and moist climate. Plant 3 to 6 feet apart in rows 6 to 10 feet apart, and if extra large fruit is required cut hard back each Winter.

Can supply varieties in Red, White, Yellow, and Green.

LOGANBERRIES

Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

Price, 1/- each, 11/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

The most suitable of the berries for our climate ripening during November and December; fast growing, thrive best where soil is rich and moisture abundant, but, with reasonable attention, will thrive anywhere. Being a raspberry Hybrid, the most appropriate treatment seems to be to train young runners every year, and to cut away old

growth that has finished fruiting. Being early flowerers, they are liable to frost injury, and fruits are easily affected by sunscald and high winds. Plant 6 feet apart on square system, or on rich soils plant 6-8 feet apart in rows 8 feet wide.

BLACK FRUITED.—Large, long, jet black, blackberry flavor, prolific, thorny, sweet, vigorous, hardy.	RED FRUITED.—Vigorous, hardy, prolific, spiny growth, long, large fruits, dull dark red; sub-acid raspberry flavor, good quality.
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RASPBERRIES

Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

Price, 6d. each, 5/- dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Require a moist location and cold climate with regular Summer rainfall to do really well, but will give fair results in districts not specially suited if well watered during the Summer. Plant 2 to 5 feet apart, in rows 5 to 8 feet apart, and cut canes out when they have finished fruiting.

Can supply varieties in Red and Yellow.

EVERGREEN RASPBERRIES

Commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

Price, 1/- each, 10/- dozen, where not otherwise priced.

PINKS.—Large, crimson berries, ripens Sept., not much flavor, fair bearer.	RUBUS ELLIPTICUS.—Golden yellow, very sweet, raspberry flavor; ripening Sept. to Nov., prolific bearer.
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STRAWBERRIES

Commence bearing 5th-9th month after planting.

Price, 1/- a dozen, 5/- per 100, where not otherwise priced.

The most suitable soil is a deep, rich, free loam, or even stiff soil deeply dug and heavily manured, which should be mulched and well watered to give a continuation of crops. From those planted in April and May a crop can be secured the following Spring. Do not plant the crown below the ground level and plant in rows 2 to 4 feet apart, and 12 inches apart in the rows, cutting off all runners as they appear until second year. See Bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture.

CRESWELL.—Large, irregular conical shape, crimson-red, fair flavor, firm flesh, heavy cropper; best coastal variety. FENDAL NO.—Large, seeds large, dark red, flavor good, firm texture, requires pollination, earlier than Creswell; vig. ILLAWARRA.—Very large, red, good bearer, strong grower.	MELBA.—Large, good flavor, crimson. PORT MACQUARIE.—Large, conical, dark red, flavor good, firm flesh, vigorous grower, earlier than Creswell; uncertain bearer. RHODES SPECIAL.—Large, long, conical, yellow-pinkish, soft flesh, good bearer; good for home use.
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YOUNGBERRY

Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.

Price, 2/6 each, 24/- per dozen.

A cross between Phenomenal Berry and Dew Berry. Vigorous grower, trailing habit of growth, bears heavily, large berry, dark red color, juicy, and sweet when ripe. Born over a period of 2 months and ripens same time as Loganberry, but considered to be far superior to it in California. Few small soft seeds, tender core, good shipper. Considered in U.S.A. as the best new Berry developed in recent years. Plant same distance apart as Loganberries; has fruited here and appears to be very promising.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS, ETC.

AVOCADA MEXICAN (*Persea Americana*).—Extra large, salad fruits, with rich, nutty, oily flavor; sub-tropical; seedlings only; 3/-.

BRAZILIAN CHERRY (*Eugenia Uniflora*).—Small fruit, red; 2/-.

CHINESE RAISIN (*Hovenia Dulcis*).—Small peculiar fruits, very sweet, rather ornamental deciduous tree; 2/-.

DAVIDSONIA PRURIENS (E. 15).—Large, plum-like purple fruits, flesh purple, sub-acid, few seeds; 2/-.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.—Red berries; ripening in early summer; 2/-.

MANGO (*Mangifera Indica*).—Large, greenish yellow fruits, seedlings from selected fruits; should only be planted in protected, frostless districts; 2/6.

MONSTERA DELICIOSA.—Slow growing, semi-tropical climber, with large, long, conical-shaped fruits and extra large handsome foliage; good flavor; 2/6.

MOUNTAIN PAPAYA (*Carica Candamarcensis*).—A native of Colombian mountains, growing up to about 8000 ft. Resembles the tropical Paw Paw in general appearance and habit, but only grows 8ft. to 10ft. high and fruits are only about 4in. in length, having a sweetish, acidulous, perfumed taste. Good for digestive troubles, and ripens over a long period. It withstands 28 deg. of frost without serious injury. 4/- each.

PAW PAWS (*Carica Papaya*).—Large, greenish, melon-like yellow fruits, fine luscious flavor, rapid grower, very large leaves in a bunch across at the top of the trunk; requires warm, sunny, extra well-drained location, with ample water and fertiliser; best suited for coastal, semi-tropical, or sheltered frostless locations; at least 4 plants should be planted to ensure pollination; 2/-.

TREE TOMATO (*Cephomandra Betacea*).—Fruit about size of an egg, brownish-red, peculiar flavor, keeps well; 1/6.

Citrus Fruits

STOCK.—No defined hard and fast rules can be laid down about which is the best Stock, as no definite data is available.

LEMON STOCK (*Citronelle*) is undoubtedly the best for stiff sub-soils, poorish lands, and quickest results, having very vigorous healthy growth, and less care required for good returns. Often considered short-lived due, largely, to the class of soils they are planted on, but it is the only Stock that has lived and thrived under all sorts of conditions, and nearly every variety has proved successful on this stock. About 90 per cent. of citrus plantings are on this stock.

ORANGE (Sweet) Stocks are deeper rooting, and for loamy sub-soil, or where roots can go down deeply, may be successfully used. On this stock trees grow slower the first few years, but if soil suits them they mostly recover later on; resists salinity in soil better than Lemon Stock; somewhat susceptible to foot rot.

TRIFOLIATA is deciduous and the hardiest stock used for Citrus at present. Has a strong dwarfing tendency but varieties on this stock are more resistant to frost, and the fruits are generally finer skinned and seem to retain their juiciness longer on it. Apparently only suitable for deep, free, sandy, moist soils. Emperor Mandarins do not appear to dwarf on it, and it is undoubtedly the best stock for Oonshii.

SOUR ORANGE OR SEVILLE is sometimes used for silt soils, and is generally accepted as resisting more water, salt and foot rot than Orange or Lemon Stock; producing thin-skinned fruit of fine quality which hangs well. Lemons do well on this stock. Owing to unsuitability of most nursery soils to growing saleable trees, they are rarely available. Worthless for light, dry, sandy soils.

POMELOW is sometimes asked for, but as there seems to be no special advantage with this stock, and on some soils a distinctly dwarfing effect, it is rarely grown by nurserymen. Best suited for moist soils with high humus content, but are less hardy and resistant to disease than orange stocks.

SOILS.—Although citrus grows in many kinds of soil, deep rich, free, well-drained soils give the best returns, and orchards on this class of soil are usually long-lived. Freedom from severe frosts and high winds is also necessary for best results. Avoid soils and positions where moisture does not drain away readily, and frosts fall heavily.

TIME TO PLANT.—We have frequent inquiries as to when is the best time to plant and we would point out that citrus trees can be planted whenever the weather conditions are favorable. The best time for Autumn planting is February, March, and, if weather is moist, early in April may do; but if weather is moist enough, the earlier planted the better, as cold weather is unsuitable, particularly in heavy soil or frost places. August and September—or later, if moist enough—are best for Spring planting, the exact date depending on your locality and weather conditions.

PLANTING DISTANCES.—No specified distance can be given, as the proper spacing depends upon the soil, the stocks on which the variety is propagated, and the growth of the variety to be planned; but usually 20 to 25 feet apart is sufficient.

PLANTING.—Evergreens at planting time need more careful treatment than deciduous trees, and if holes are ready first wash off all puddle or any other matter on the roots. Then start by rolling a wet bag around trees so that the roots are not exposed more than necessary. Carry a bucket of water and dip the roots of each tree just prior to placing it in position. Try and distribute the roots as evenly as possible. Shake in finest loose soil available. The roots higher up should be lifted out and embedded higher up and all roots spread outwards; when three parts filled press soil firmly, and if soil is dry water liberally before filling. We prefer in mild weather to leave the trees unpruned, but if weather is dry and high winds prevail, it is best to cut back, and in extreme dry weather cut all the leaves off too, and then protect the stem as a further precaution. If by chance trees arrive dry, cut all the leaves off before planting, for as long as wood remains green and sound, the trees are alive and well and should transplant successfully, provided that the necessary protection from sun and wind is given. For full guidance see Bulletin 90 issued by the Department of Agriculture.

WATERING.—Repeat watering if weather makes it necessary; hollow out the soil around the stem to allow the water to be received into a basin, and when all the water has sunk away, and not till then, return the dry soil to the stem. Do not wait to do this until the leaves are withering, the stem shrivelling and going brown, and then perhaps blame the nurseryman. Citrus are often given up as dead when perfectly good, for until the trees become dried up and brown to the bud it is not dead.

PROTECTION.—In exposed positions or in dry periods it is best to tie loosely around the stem of each tree as a protection from sun and wind; grass, straw, reeds, newspaper or bagging will do. Allow covering to remain on until the tree has started growing. In continued adverse weather when leaves remain curled, it is necessary to cut leaves off to relieve the drainage of sap from the tree. Leaves falling spontaneously is generally a good sign.

MULCHING is very beneficial to citrus trees as it maintains moisture in the soil. Hay, straw, grass, bushes, reeds, or any litter will serve the purpose.

MANURING.—Any good farmyard manure is beneficial, or any fertiliser containing large amounts of organic matter give best results. Under this heading cover crops should be planted. Re-soiling is also very effective. Never place manure in contact with roots of newly planted trees.

FAILURES.—It sometimes happens that some trees have died off or refused to grow, and we are asked to replace free such failures. We regret that it is impossible to comply with such a request for we have no control over the trees once they leave the nursery. When trees arrive in good condition it is possible to plant and get them established with little loss, provided they are given the care and attention necessary and that the weather conditions are fairly favorable. Unfortunately planting is sometimes followed by severe frosts, drought, and scorching winds, and some of the trees may succumb. In the majority of cases the loss is through no fault of ours and is often an inevitable result of adverse circumstances.

WIND-BREAKS.—These are most necessary, and have a very important bearing upon production, for wind causes a large percentage of the crops to fall off, scars the fruit, causes quicker decay, and sometimes defoliates the trees.

PRUNING.—Citrus trees in their early years require little or no pruning beyond occasionally shortening shoots of excessive long growth or any undesirable branches that would, if unchecked, tend to make the tree lopsided. Bearing trees in good condition require little pruning and the removal of all dead, decayed and injured wood; for if left provides a host for fungus diseases.

THIN-SKINNED FRUIT.—We are often asked to supply only thin-skinned varieties, but this is entirely a matter of soil, climate, and manure, as the same variety planted in different soils is likely to be very different in the skin, and on black soils and all stiff clay subsoil the skin is much thicker than that grown on a light sandy loam. Heavy nitrogenous manuring also puts thick skin on, but corrects itself as the nitrogen is being exhausted. Young, vigorous growing trees also have thicker skinned fruit than older trees, for citrus fruits do not come to perfection the first years of bearing.

CINCTURING.—This is sometimes practiced to enable a tree to carry a larger crop, particularly when yield promises to be light and prices high. Usually fruits are finer in skin and texture of flesh is better, but unless the tree is in a good, healthy, thrifty, vigorous condition, is not advisable, and it is also necessary to give extra fertilisation and care to offset the shock and heavy yield, and we doubt whether it should be done more often than every other year. The best time for cincturing is usually when the flowers are about 2-3rds dropped, or when the last blossoms still remain hanging on the north side of the tree not earlier and not much later; much about the same period as when current vines are cinctured. The usual practice is to cut around the trunk a few inches above the ground; the cut must be made down to the wood; that is, the cut must go through to the cambium layer, the knife should be extremely sharp and wafer thin, since this injures the bark much less than a cut from a thick bladed knife.

CO-OPERATIVE BUD SELECTION SOCIETY LIMITED IDEALS AND ACTIVITIES

For some years it has been recognised that in most orchards there are trees that rarely produce sufficient fruits to be payable whilst other trees are more constant producers of good quality and payable crops, so that with the view to enabling nurserymen to supply trees to planters of the most productive and remunerative standards, the above Society was formed under the aegis of the Department of Agriculture and consists of representative fruit growers and nurserymen. The Society **DOES NOT AND CANNOT** make profits but merely exists to improve the fruit growing industry by making available for budding, selected buds from special trees of the best types of quality fruit and reputed good-bearing habits only. Trees from such buds should undoubtedly be more profitable and appeal to all progressive orchardists.

N.B.—Our purchases of Buds for the season amounted to about 60 per cent. of the total sales of the Society, and include 8000 Washington, 11,000 Valencia, 2000 Eureka, 2000 Emperor, 2000 Marsh. Prices on application.

ORANGES

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.
1/9 each, 18/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Also available on Sweet Orange Stock—Washington, Valencia, Washington Bud Selected, Valencia Bud Selected, Med. Sweet, Golden Nuggett.

Also available on Trifoliata Stock—Washington, Valencia, Washington Bud Selected, Valencia Bud Selected, White Siletta, Med. Sweet. Prices on application.

BYFIELD.—Large, round, yellow, juicy, good flavor, seedless, good bearer, best described as a seedless Parramatta.

GOLDEN NUGGET NAVEL.—Large, pale yellow, smooth, thin skin, free from rag, seedless, weak grower, early.

GROVERLEY NAVEL.—Large, yellow, flattish, not quite seedless, crops well, early. The best Navel for poor soils.

JAFFA.—Medium, yellow, sweet, seedless, prolific, dwarf grower, early.

JOPPA.—Very large, yellow, prolific, strong grower, hangs well, mid-season.

LATE VALENCIA.—Large, yellow, skin smooth and thin, juicy, good cropper, hangs till others are gone; the best late.

LUE GIM GONG.—Large, deep orange, thin skin, rich, juicy, good flavor, hangs and holds juice well; good bearer; late.

MALTESE BLOOD.—Medium, yellow, tinted red, blood-red flesh; late in season; good bearer; dwarf grower, late.

MEDITERRANEAN.—Medium, long, orange yellow, fine flavor, good bearer, moderate grower, good keeper, late. Should only be planted in deep, rich soils.

NORRIS EARLY.—Medium, very early, seedless, early maturity, fine texture of rind, good bearer; 2/6.

PAPERIND ST. MICHAEL.—Medium, yellow, thin skin, good bearer, late.

PARRAMATTA.—Large, yellow, sweet and juicy, prolific, strong grower, mid-season, good on poorish soils.

PARSON BROWN.—Early, medium size, oblong form, fine skin, good quality; often sweet enough to market before properly colored; 2/6.

PINEAPPLE.—Medium, large, thin, tough, skin, juicy, high color, fairly seedy, good shipper, fine dessert quality, prolific, mid-season, variable in shape, distinctive flavor; 2/6.

RUBY BLOOD.—Medium, sweet and juicy, skin reddish yellow, red flesh only; late in season; edible; early growth moderate; prolific.

SURPRISE NAVEL.—Medium large, roundish, deep orange skin, rich flavor, seedless, good bearer. The best Navel; so far in Florida soils; 2/6.

THOMPSON'S NAVEL.—Large, yellow, fine shiny skin, must be marketed early.

WASHINGTON NAVEL.—Very large, yellow, superfine quality; on shallow soils, a shy cropper; should only be planted on deep, rich, well drained, preferably sandy loam or volcanic soil; early.

WHITE SILETTA.—Large, pale yellow, smooth skin, good cropper, under maturity tests this is a late variety; early.

MANDARINS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting. 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Also available on Sweet Orange Stock—Emperor, Oonshii.

Also available on Trifoliata Stocks—Emperor, Oonshii and Ellendale. Prices on application.

Known as Tangerines in U.S.A. and South Africa. Have a distinct flavor of their own and usually skin peels easily and sections of the fruit separate readily as distinct from the orange. This class also includes those which are crosses between Mandarins and Oranges.

BEAUTY OF GLEN RETREAT.—Large deep yellow, thin skinned, rather tart here, heavy cropper, mid-season.

EARLY IMPERIAL.—Medium, yellow, sweet, thin skin, medium grower, requires rich soil, early, ripens April.

ELLENDALE BEAUTY.—Very large, yellow, flattish, good quality, very smooth and showy, hangs well, late.

EMPEROR.—Very large, yellow, regular bearer, mid-season, the leading commercial variety in New South Wales.

FEWTRELL'S.—Large, yellow, juicy, many seeds, sweet and prolific, early.

FAGAN'S BEAUTY.—Large, flattish, thin smooth skin, sub-acid flavor, some fruits show navel mark, good bearer, hangs well, ripens late, very like Ellendale and Ferguson's Late Emperor.

KING.—Very large, yellow, juicy, rough skin, quality fair, seedy, hangs well, prolific, requires good soil, late.

MUSCIO.—Large, yellow, flattish, very late, hangs well, juicy, good bearer, worth testing.

OONSHII (Satsuma).—Large, greenish yellow, fair quality, seedless, stands frost well, pendulous dwarf habit; very early.

PARKER'S.—Large, puffy, loose skinned, good bearer, yellow, very early.

RICHARD'S SPECIAL.—Very luxuriant growth, very prolific, fine large fruits, uniform size, flattish shape, very rich color, easy flavored, worth trying; 4/- each.

SCARLET.—Medium, reddish yellow, peculiar flavor, heavy bearer, early.

SEEDLESS EMPEROR.—Identical with Emperor in quality, but more robust grower, and seedless; medium size.

SOVEREIGN.—Seedling from Glen Retreat but a much stronger grower. Fruits identical and ripens at the same time.

THORNY.—Medium, yellow, solid, flavor unsurpassed, good bearer, mid-season. Aged trees should be thinned and banured to get good sized fruit. Makes good tub specimens.

LEMONS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting. 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Also available on Sweet Orange Stock—Lisbon and Eureka.

Also available on Trifoliata Stock—Lisbon and Eureka.

Also available on Seville Stock—Lisbon and Eureka. Prices on application.

One lemon tree should be sufficient to supply an average household with all the fruit necessary for culinary purposes, etc. Picked when turning light in color, or big enough,

and stored for some time, they become more juicy and thin skinned than if left on tree to ripen. The tree is not quite as hardy as an orange. For full guidance in storing and curing, apply Department of Agriculture.

COMMON.—Large, yellow, sweet, rough-skinned, hardy, early.

EUREKA (Sweet Rind).—Medium to large, uniform, juicy, few seeds, yellow, good quality, thornless, early bearer, not as strong grower as Lisbon, but better summer crop, almost everbearing, prolific; one of the best.

IDEAL.—A new lemon resembling Lisbon in growth and habit, large, yellow, good bearer.

KENNY'S PRIDE.—Fruit fine appearance, medium size, fine flavor, very vigorous growth, very heavy cropper; 4/-.

LISBON.—Large, yellow, juicy, superior quality, prolific, heavily foliated but tree thorny; good winter crops; good shipper and keeper.

MEYER.—Large, roundish, orange color, juicy, early and prolific bearer, acid content below standard kinds, best suited for districts where other kinds fail. Will stand 12 deg. of frost without injury.

VILLA FRANCA.—Medium, yellow, thin-skinned, good quality, few thorns, not as vigorous as Lisbon, but profitable for its summer crop on deep, rich soil.

CITRONS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting. 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Mainly used for making candy peel; also makes a marmalade of strong Citron flavor; can also be used 3 parts Citron to 1 of Pomelow to make a fine marmalade.

BENGAL CITRON.—Extra large, round, thick rind, pale yellow, good bearer, strong upright grower, good for preserving and peel.

CITRON OF COMMERCE.—Large, yellow, thick rough rind, lemon shape, low spreading growth, good bearer, used for candied peel.

CUMQUATS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting. 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Also available on Trifoliata Stocks.

Can be eaten out of hand, skin and all, but mostly used for canning, marmalade, and crystallising. Small fruits about one inch in diameter with a flavor peculiarly its own. Dwarfish growth of round shape. Early and extremely prolific bearer. Makes fine tub specimens for ornamental purposes.

MARUMI (Round).—Small, yellow, hardy, prolific.

NAGAMI (Long).—Small, yellow, oblong shape, very prolific.

MEIWA.—Roundish, fruit slightly larger than Narumi.

LIMEQUATS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting. Price, 2/6, where not otherwise priced.

One of the finest small citrus fruits; a cross between the lime and cumquat; tree medium size, of rapid growth, with small pointed leaves. Produces heavy crops of fruit for 5 to 6 months of the year. Unlike the lime, it is quite hardy and is not damaged by frosts as low as 20 degrees.

EUSTIS.—Medium size, light yellow, thin-skinned, firm, very juicy, almost seedless, flavor, like that of the limes, prolific bearer with good treatment.

LIMES

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting. 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Generally grown in warm humid climates, where lemons are not successful, and generally

used for the same purposes. One of the most valuable citrus fruits for beverage purposes, because of their characteristic flavor and quality.

CALAMONDIN (C. Mitis).—Small roundish, about one inch in diameter, very acid, like a lime, pleasantly flavored, and good for salads, dressings, drinks and marmalade, etc., early and extremely prolific. 2/6.

PERSIAN (or Sweet).—Large, roundish, yellow, sickly sweet, very juicy, lime flavor, prolific.

TAHITIAN.—Large, greenish yellow, very juicy, nearly seedless, prolific, high acidity, good lime flavor. The best.

POMELOWS, GRAPE FRUITS, OR SHADDOCKS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting. 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Also available on Sweet Orange Stock—Marsh.

Also available on Trifoliata Stock—Marsh.

The Pomelow, or, as it is incorrectly called, the Grape Fruit, is very largely grown in America. The flavor is a peculiar bitter-sweet, and said to be one of the most beneficial of all fruit juices for improving the digestion. Are now becoming more popular as a table fruit. Makes an extra fine marmalade, and are being largely canned in California.

DUNCAN.—Large, quality excellent, good bearer, hardy and vigorous, late, hangs well in Florida, not seedless; 2/6.

COMMON.—Very large, yellow, roundish, sub-acid, very thick skin, prolific.

FOSTER.—Rose-pink flesh, large, good bearer, seedy, a sport from Walters; 2/6.

MARSH.—Large, round, pale yellow, juicy, fine flavor, almost seedless, heavy cropper, good grower, best of all the commercial varieties; mid-season.

MERYTHR.—Larger than Marsh, otherwise about the same, but more seeds, midway between Marsh and Triumph in flavor; 4/-.

MCCARTHY.—Large, yellow, good dessert quality, prolific bearer, fruit is borne singly, late, not seedless; 2/6.

WALTERS.—Large dessert, quality good, somewhat seedy, very prolific, mid-season; 2/6.

SEVILLES (or Bitter Oranges)

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting. 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Mainly used for marmalades of various kinds, and can be used as a grape fruit.

SEVILLE COMMON.—Large, yellow, juicy, very prolific, not seedless.

a grape fruit of which we have the two best selected types.

POOR MAN'S.—Very large, round, yellow, very juicy, smooth skin, fair bearer, good marmalade sort, not a true Seville, dwarfish grower, largely used in N.Z. as

SEVILLE FLAT.—Large, round, smooth, juicy, yellow, good bearer.

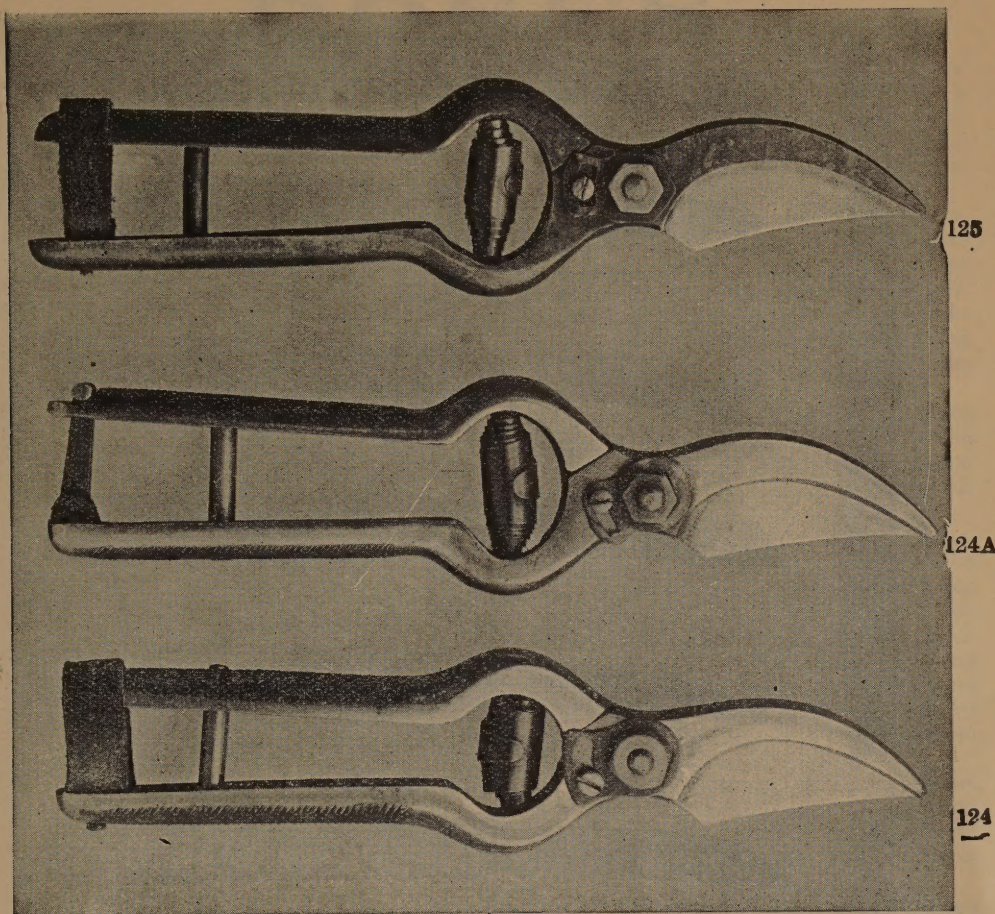
TANGELOS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting. Price, 2/6 each, where not otherwise priced.

New citrus fruits originated by the United States Department of Agriculture in crossing the Mandarin (Tangerine) and Pomelow, producing hybrids of varying characteristics but retaining all the best qualities of their parents. Easily grown, early and extremely prolific bearers; extra fine for juice.

SAMPSON.—Medium size, round, golden yellow, with a distinct flavor of its own, colors early, but do not pick until sweet,

which is usually about early Spring; early and prolific cropper.



SECCATEURS OR PRUNING SHEARS

We have imported a number of the best selected Kunde makes, and can supply in sizes and number as listed below. Very good for footrot cutting. Price, cash with order only. Postage 9d. each extra.

SECCATEURS OR PRUNING SHEARS—Other sizes available.

124.—23 cm. (9in.), checkered handle, leather fastener	6/6
124.—20 cm. (8in.), checkered handle, leather fastener	5/6
124A.—23 cm. (9in.), checkered handle, steel fastener	7/-
124A.—20 cm. (8in.), checkered handle, steel fastener	6/-
125.—23 cm. (9in.), smooth handle, leather fastener	5/6
305.—22 cm. leather fastener	3/6
135A.—22½ cm. double cutting blades	12/6
136.—23 cm. double cutting blades	15/-
138.—23 cm. double cutting blades	15/-

SPARE PARTS for above.

Springs, large	4d. each
Springs, small	3d. each
Bolt with Nut (2 sizes)	6d. each
Brass Locking Gadget, with Screws	4d. each
Plate Washers	3d. each
Steel Closures for 124A size	4d. each
Spring for Steel Closures	2d. each

ROSES

UNPACKING.—Plants usually arrive in good order. Unpack in sheltered place where drying winds cannot penetrate, dip the roots in water, and then cover with a wet sack until planted. If plants should arrive dry, soak the whole plant in tepid water for twenty minutes to half-an-hour (water should be so warm that you can hold your hand in it without feeling the heat much); and, if still withered, bury plant in soil, and keep the spot wet for two or three days, then take out and plant.

SOIL.—Almost any soil will grow roses, but a deep, rich, clayey loam is the best, and the deeper it is broken up the better, and if available incorporate any animal manure at the time of preparing soil, for if applied at planting time too near the roots, the chemical action of the manure may damage the roots or set up fungus infection. Newly-broken soil is often acid, or sour; but some lime worked into the ground some weeks before planting corrects the acidity. Sandy soil requires heavy and regular manuring (preferably cow) for Roses to thrive well, for the more sandy the soil the poorer the plants grow.

POSITION.—Roses can be successfully grown where the location is not too much overshadowed by large trees, or where not shaded by buildings or fences for much more than half a day. An open situation, but sheltered from strong winds is best. Too much enclosure tends to mildew and weak spindly growth. On stiff retentive soils drainage should be attended to.

PLANTING DISTANCES.—The best effect in a rose bed is often lost by indiscriminately planting of the strongest growers mixed with weak ones. Small growers should be planted in front and the strongest growers in the middle or background. For dwarf roses, four feet apart is the minimum for strongest and 2 feet sufficient for small growers. Standards should be planted 6-8 inches deep, 4ft. to 6ft. apart, according to purpose required; the closer planting gives a mass effect, and wider planting allows for specimen sizes, and in windy positions tie firmly to a stake. Climbers on a trellis should be planted 8 to 12 feet, depending on whether covering quickly is wanted or not. Pergolas should be 6 to 8 feet high, the same width, and that distance from plant to plant.

ARRANGEMENT OF PLANTS.—The earlier method of planting beds and borders of mixed varieties, as diverse in habit, etc., as possible, is giving place to planting groups of a few varieties only with harmonising colors, which gives a more effective appearance to the garden, and allows sufficient flowers of the one color to decorate a vase or room.

PLANTING.—In loose or deeply broken up soil, plant dwarf budded roses so deep that bud, i.e., junction of stock and plant, is about one to two inches below the surface of soil. Depth of planting should be largely governed by the soil; on stiff, clay bottom, plant more shallow than on sandy or loose bottom. Too shallow planting makes them liable to blow over in wet, windy weather. Too deep planting in badly drained heavy soils tends to make them water-logged in wet weather. Before planting dip the roots in a puddle made of clay or soil and water; this will protect them from drying out so easily.

Make holes wide enough to spread out the roots naturally without bending them. Give the tips of roots a downward tendency. Cut back long, straggly roots and any that have been bruised in transit. If there is a long taproot, shorten this also.

Cover roots with finest soil you have to hand, and, when covered, tread down firmly, add more soil, then tread again. Fill up with soil and tread down once more, firmer still.

Planting in wet weather or when soil is water-logged should be avoided, and do not plant if soil sticks to the spade; leave it longer until dry and friable.

Do not put fresh manure in contact with the bare roots, but work it well into the soil about the tips of the roots, or leave manuring until plants have started to grow. If in windy place, don't fail to protect plants from wind until well established.

After planting remove all label strings to prevent injury.

PLANTING TIME.—Roses can be planted almost any time when weather is moist; but the best time is from March to August (inclusive). The sap begins to rise about the end of July in Cumberland, and if planted then or early in August, failures in transplanting are, with reasonable care, reduced to a minimum. Those planted in early

Autumn often start before the Winter, but if not properly cared for may die back later. In cold climates either plant in March or April, or plant in August and September.

WATERING.—If soil is dry when planting, pour a bucket of water (more or less, according to the state of soil) into each hole, as half a bucket under the plant is better than two on top. Let water soak away before planting.

Avoid watering little and often after planting. If weather continues so dry that watering is necessary, make a hole close to the plant and give a good watering in the hole, and if necessary repeat at regular intervals.

Standard Roses require much more watering than bush roses when newly planted or during dry seasons.

MULCHING.—When planting in dry windy weather, mulch with leaves, lawn clippings, grass, litter, etc., or, failing that, hill up the soil half-way up the plant, to act as a mulch; but if weather is wet, leave plant exposed from bud upwards till weather changes. Be sure and keep the surface soil loose around the plants. After heavy rain or watering the soil surface sets hard and, if allowed to remain may kill the plants.

MANURING.—Do not apply strong stimulating or chemical manures to newly-planted Roses; but when well established, Roses can use large quantities of manure. Fowl, pig, sheep or horse manure is best for stiff soil; cow manure for light; but any manure is better than none. B. & B. is very good, too. Farmyard manure is best applied in Winter, artificial or chemical manures in Spring; but manuring can really be done any time to established plants. When liquid manures are to be applied, if dry, give a soaking with water first. A good liming, say every 3 to 5 years, is advantageous, as it corrects acidity and liberates plant foods already in the soil, and wood ashes spread around tend to keep mildew in check.

FAILURES are sometimes reported, and may be due to too loose planting (most common cause), soil acidity, late frosts, water-logged, or too dry soil; excessive manuring at planting, in contact with roots; lack of cultivation after planting; excessive exposure of roots to the sun, wind and frosts. When the latter condition is evident, plants gradually die owing to evaporation from the exposed shoots, which are losing moisture that is not being replaced by the roots, whose activity is suspended by the low temperature. Nurserymen are often blamed for these troubles, but it must be noted that after the season is over the unsold stock is usually transplanted under most adverse conditions, and it is rarely that the losses are as high as those sometimes reported.

SUCKERS.—Named kinds always show a reddish tinge in the young growths; leaves are seldom more than five to a stalk, and a good type dwarf rose always ends with a flower bud; but suckers sometimes shoot from the briar stock, and can usually be distinguished by the different colored growth, always with green or greenish-yellow leaves that are usually smaller, mostly seven to a stalk, and never produces a flower on its tip. When seen, remove soil around stem and pull suckers away with a twist, then replace the soil.

EVERBLOOMING.—The number of flowering periods can be increased by cutting the blooms with long stems, and when Spring flowering is over to get another flowering by judicious watering and liquid manuring. This can be repeated, depending on the length of Summer and the severity of Autumn frosts in colder climates.

CUTTING BLOOMS.—This should be done early in the morning just as the buds are about to open. Cut with as long stems as possible, and also cut to a leaf pointing outwards from the centre of the plant.

PRUNING.—The object should be to select a few strong, well-ripened shoots (the number depending upon the size and age of the plant). These shoots should be short jointed and strong, and the nearer to the ground for dwarfs the better. All the un-ripened wood and old weakly shoots should be cut clean away. The remainder should be cut back according to the strength of the shoots or variety; the stronger they are the longer they should be left, care being taken to cut to an eye looking outwards. A light pruning may be given after the Spring blooming, but if flowers are cut with a long stalk this will not be necessary. Climbers should have all exhausted and feeble wood removed, and where too thick, thinned out and the long leaders shortened about one-quarter or one-third and the laterals cut to 2 or 3 buds. Winter pruning should be done in Cumberland about middle to the end of July, and where Spring is later or earlier accordingly.

DISBUDDING.—For exhibiting Roses it is generally necessary to disbud to increase the size of flowers, and this is done as soon as the lateral buds are big enough to remove without injuring the main centre bud.

PESTS.—Keeping plants healthy and in good condition will help to check diseases. Rank and weakly growths are usually first to succumb. Avoid excessiveness in anything. (See page No. 57).

New Roses, 1932

The following novelties offered are, we think, the pick of the leading European and American growers, and the descriptions are the raisers', very much condensed, for, at the time our Catalogue goes to print in early February, the new Roses have not had a fair chance to flower, hence we are unable to make any personal comments. However, from early April on, we may be able to give some candid opinions if desired, but actually suitability to our conditions is really only apparent after 2 or 3 years' testing, for the highly colored descriptions are seldom borne out by experience, and on the average not more than 1 in 30 new varieties are cultivated five years after. Beyond keeping our stock up to date, most importations are disappointing, and for this reason we have reduced the number.

Price, 3/6 each, 39/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

AMI L. CRETTE (H.T.) (C. Chambard).

Disease resisting foliage; flower large, with massive petals; color, velvety carmine red, tinted vermillion; very free and vigorous.

AMI QUINARD (H.T.) (C. Mallerin).

Semi-double, blackish garnet, shaded scarlet, large fine shaped bud, sweetly scented, disease resisting foliage. Of "Clos Vougeot," type, but more brilliant without any violet color; free and strong.

AMULETT (H.T.) (M. Tantau).—Mrs. H.

Winnett Johanniszauber. Color, fiery red, even when the bloom is fading the coloring is maintained. Pleasantly scented. Free and strong.

ATTRACTION (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Intense bright, unfading yellow cadmium

with a shading of orange; medium thick petals; dwarf, bushy habit. Very free and strong.

BUTTERCUP (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co.).—

Color buttercup yellow, flowers full, well formed, with a pleasing orange fragrance; free and strong.

CATHERINE KORDES (H.T.) (W. Kor-

des Sohn).—Buds long and pointed, large blooms, good shape, in the way of "Ophelia." Color scarlet with dark shades of crimson. Growth and general habit resembles "Caroline Testout." Strong.

CLB. DAILY MAIL (SCENTED) (H.T.).

Strong growing sport of this semi-double, free flowering rose, strangely fragrant; vigorous.

CLIMBING PENELOPE. T. (Rosen).—A

strong climbing sport which originated on our nursery, and so far has shown good growth and should be appreciated where this rose is valued.

CORAL (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Bright

coral, developing to salmon shrimp, shaded yellow at base. Bud shapely, large, full, vig., free, sweet. Gold Medal S.N.R.S.

DAINTY (Dwarf Poly.) (G. de Ruyter).

Dainty salmon-pink, medium size, cup shaped. When fading it keeps an even color.

DELIGHTFUL (H.T.) (McGredy).—A

most vivid combination of colors. The outside is amber-yellow, while the inner side is sparkling rose shading to yellow. Becomes more brilliant as the flowers age. Large, perfect shape, delicate tea perfume; free; foliage mildew-proof; strong.

DOLLY VARDEN (Dwarf Poly.) (G. de

Ruyter).—Color a self pink; is the only and fully double flowered pink Poly. Rose. Expanded flowers make large trusses.

DUCHESS OF MONTROSE (H.T.) (Dob-

bie & Co.).—Large flower, splendid formation, old fashioned perfume, ideal bedding habit. Color, vermilion crimson. Award of Merit N.R.S.

EDITH KRAUSE (H.T.) (Max Krause).

Flowers large, full, pointed form; bud long. Color like K. A. Victoria, greenish white with red stripes on outside of petals. Growth strong, healthy foliage.

EILEEN DOROTHEA (H.T.) (A. Dick-

son).—Bright crimson-red shaded deeper crimson; bud long; medium, full, moderately large; foliage disease resisting; very free; fragrance strong; does not blue; vigorous.

- E. J. LUDDING (H.T.)** (G. A. Van Rossem).—Large, satin pink with coral red and salmon shades; full, well formed. Strong, healthy foliage. Gold Medal Rose Show, The Hague.
- FIREBALL (Dwarf Poly.)** (G. de Ruyter). A low spreading growth, would be very useful on rockeries. Color a mixture of orange and flaming scarlet, and makes a quaint impression. Dark green shiny foliage.
- GARDENDIRECKTER NOSE (H.T.)** (W. Kordes Sohne).—Etoile de Holland color with upright growth. The bud is thick and pointed, full, and opening well in all weathers. A good dark red garden Rose.
- GOLDEN SALMON SUPRIEUR (Dwarf Poly.)** (G. de Ruyter).—A glorified golden salmon. Color deeper than the old one, but keeps its color much better under trying weather conditions.
- HEINRICH WENDLAND (H.T.)** (W. Kordes Sohne).—Deep golden yellow on the reverse, and a vivid nasturtium red on the inner face. Buds large and pointed and open to large blooms that retain their color. Foliage free from disease. Vigorous.
- HERMANN EGGERS (H.T.)** (W. Kordes Sohne).—Large well built bloom, high centre long pointed bud; color glowing scarlet; very free; strong.
- KATE FELBERG (H.T.)** (J. Felberg-Leclerc).—Long bud, very large, full, and sweetly scented. The inside is cream; the outside cream suffused delicate violet pink. Free growth.
- LENI NEUSS (H.T.)** (M. Leenders).—Flower very large, fragrant, hydrangea-pink, reverse reddish-rose; free; vigorous. Certificate of Merit R.N.S., Netherlands.
- LOUISE KRAUSE (H.T.)** (Krause).—Foliage free from disease; large, full, fine form; bud long pointed; flower reddish-orange changing to orange yellow; free and strong.
- MADAME VAN De VOORDE (H.T.)** (M. Mallerin).—Glowing scarlet, as intense as K. of K. Semi-double; fragrant. Bud long; strong growth; free. Awarded Certificate Bagatelle.
- MARCHIONESS OF LINLITHGOW (H.T.)** (Dobbie & Co.).—One of the darkest reds in cultivation. Color a deep blackish crimson and fragrance is the real "Otto of Rose" scent. Flowers large, good form; vig. Gold Medal, N.R.S.
- MARGARETE GNAU (H.T.)** (Max Krause).—Large and full (40-50 petals), spiral form, flesh white, sometimes shaded orange. Strong growth.
- MAX KRAUSE (H.T.)** (Max Krause).—Immense size, full (45-50 petals), fine form, bud long. Color deep reddish orange changing to lighter tone as bloom ages. Strong growth disease resisting foliage. Award of Merit German Rose Show, Gotha.
- MEVR. ANNA HUDIG (H.T.)** (G. de Ruyter).—Brilliant scarlet orange. In damp climates not so good for outside, but in dryer climates it is expected to be good; vigorous.
- MOLLY DARRAGH (H.T.)** (McGready). Brilliant light red, edge of petals deepening to orange-yellow. Colors intermingle in shadings difficult to describe. Very large, perfect form, tea fragrance, mildew-proof foliage. Free; vigorous.
- PARIS (Dwarf Poly.)** (G. de Ruyter).—A clear light red, large truss, very free, strong grower.
- PORTADOWN FRAGRANCE (H.T.)** (McGready).—Very large; full, perfect form, brilliant orange-salmon-pink, with orange-scarlet blendings of colors is even and glowing; very free; mildew-proof foliage; fragrance penetrating and pleasing. Gold Medal, N.R.S., Clay Cup, N.R.S.
- PORTADOWN SALLY (H.T.)** (McGready).—Reddish crimson, carmine, flushed yellow. The outside of the petals are sulphur-yellow, flushed carmine; not full, medium size, good shape with high pointed centre. Faint tea scent; free, mildew-proof foliage; vig.
- SIR BASIL McFARLAND (H.T.)** (McGready).—Color orange-salmon-pink with orange sheen. Flowers full, medium size, tea fragrance; strong stems, upright growth, free, vigorous.
- SOUR DE MALICELLE BALAGE (H.T.)** (Bernaix).—Large double cupped, very lasting, intensely fragrant, satiny flesh pink, tinted salmon, foliage disease resistant, very full, vigorous.
- SOUVENIR DU ALBERT REVERDIN (H.T.)** (Bernaix).—Large, full, perfect form. Colour cochineal carmine flushed vermilion, delicious perfume, very free, vigorous.
- SPARKLER (Dwf. Poly.)** (G. de Ruyter).—A sparkling brilliant red. A great advance upon existing red sorts.
- SENORITA D'ALVAREZ (H.T.)** (B. R. Cant).—Very large, double, cupped, lasting, intensely fragrant, glowing, salmon with satiny sheen. Foliage disease resistant, profuse flowering, vigorous. Gold Medal, N.R.S.

STADT. PILSEN (H.T.) (J. Bohm).—Etoile de Hollande, E. X. McBeth. Large, not full, colour dark shiny blood red. striking colour. Foliage disease-resistant, very free, vigorous.

TRIGO (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Bright Indian yellow, reverse apricot washed cerise; large, perfect quality; foliage dis-

ease resisting, free; fragrance strong; Gold Medal, S.N.R.S.; vigorous.

VIOLET SIMPSON (H.T.) (Laxton).—Vivid shrimp pink, strong erect growth, disease resisting foliage; beautiful form, distinct perfume. Certificate of Merit, N.R.S.

NEW ROSES, 1931

Price, 2/6 each, 27/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

AUTUMN (H.T.).—Combination of crimson, scarlet and yellow, good form, large, fairly full, free, vig.

AMBER (H.T.).—Amber-yellow, long pointed, well-shaped flowers, free, vig.

AMI LEON CHENAULT (Dwf. Poly.).—Garnet-crimson, sometimes striped white, large, semi-double; profuse bloomer, vigorous.

BARBARA RICHARDS (H.T.).—Bright maize-yellow, flushed rose. Bud large, fine form, high pointed centre, free, fragrant; vig.

COQUETTE (H.T.).—Deliciously perfumed, color of "Maiden's Blush"; form of ophelia and flowers; as freely strong.

CRAIGWELL (Per.).—Cerise pink, the inside silvery cerise, full; stiff stems scented, free; vig.

CLB. SHOT SILK (H.T.).—Rich salmon, orange, cerise veined, yellow, overshot oriental shades; immune from mildew; the bloom is larger than the Dwarf.

DIANE de BROGLIE (H.T.).—Long bud, pure coral with gold splashes; large, full, and cup form; free, vigorous.

DAZLA (Pern.).—Brilliant orange scarlet, semi-double, large, waved petals; free, mod.

DOROTHY LEE (H.T.).—Perfect form, soft silvery shell-pink; foliage mildew-proof, vig.

DRUSCHKI RUBRA (H.T.).—Buds long, pointed, large and cupped; color dark blood red fragrant; free, strong.

ERIK HJELM (H.T.).—Free, large, well built flower, pure Rose-pink; sweetly scented, strong.

ELIZABETH ARDEN (H.T.).—Free, pure white, perfect form; foliage mildew-proof, strong.

FELBERG'S ROSA DRUSCHKI (H.P.).—Large blooms in form and constitution like Druschki; color, bright pink; vig.

FRAU MATHILDE BATZ (H.T.).—Large, full, good form, pure white, yellow at the base, centifolia fragrance; free, vig.

FEDERICO CASAS (Per.).—Large, semi-double, open, lasting. Color red and yellow, long stems, very free, strong.

FIREGLOW (Dwf. Poly.).—Brilliant vermillion-red shaded orange; free, vig.

GRENADIER (H.T.).—Brilliant red, shaded scarlet; lasting well. Bud long, pointed; medium full; free, sweet scented, strong.

GLORIA MUNDI (Dwf. Poly.).—Color glowing orange and is so outstanding that, whether it burns or not it is bound to be in demand.

ISOBEL LLORACH (H.P.).—Salmon yellow passing to white; bud long, good form; semi-climbing; foliage, disease resistant.

JAMES REA (H.T.).—Carmine shading to rose pink, large, perfect form; exhibition rose, strong perfume; free, vig.

JACQUES CARROY (Dwf. Poly.).—Free, carmine, shaded velvety in centre.

LADY BARNBY (H.T.).—Bright pink shaded rosy red; large, medium-full; good form; fragrant, strong.

LUCIE MARIE (H.T.).—Buttercup yellow, shaded salmon-cerise; full, good form; free, vig.

LORD ROSSMORE (H.T.).—Creamy-white, shaded rose; large, good form, tea perfume; free, strong.

MADAME CHEINE DUGNY (H.T.).—Large, full, cherry carmine, shaded scarlet, petals slightly fluted; vig.

MADAME EUGENE PICARD (Per.).—Golden yellow, good size, elegant form, sweetly scented, very free; mod.

MADAME GABRIEL HANRA (H.T.).—Strawberry-red shaded carmine, large, fairly full, cupped form; free, vig.

MADAME G. HEKKENS (H.T.).—Free, erect stems. Color dark velvety crimson; vig.

MADAME HENRI PATE (Per.).—Long bud. Color golden sulphur yellow; large, free, vig.

MADAME PIERRE S. DU PONT (H.T.).—Long bud; large, full, sweetly scented; intense yellow shaded ochre; free, strong.

MAID OF KENT (H.T.).—Delicate salmon pink, long buds, opening to a nice shaped bloom; strong tea scent; free, vig.

- MANECA** (Per.).—Bright carmine salmon; full, free, strong.
- MAX VOGEL** (Per.).—Large, full, copery orange yellow, passing to yellowish salmon; free, vig.
- M. GEIER** (H.T.).—Perfect form; large, full, velvety carmine with fiery red, more intense in centre; profuse, vig.
- MARINUS** (Dwf. Poly.).—Dark crimson, semi-double, very free; like Ideal.
- Mrs. H. J. HEDLEY WILLIS** (H.T.).—Medium size, dark crimson, shading to plum black; large, of good substance, free; true rose perfume; vig.
- Mrs. HERBERT HOOVER** (H.T.).—Bud long, medium, full, lasting; fragrant, velvety red; free, vig.
- McGREDDY'S SCARLET** (H.T.).—Velvety scarlet, washed crimson; large, full, tea perfume; free, vig.
- NIGHT** (H.T.).—Deep blackish crimson of an even shade, medium, full, perfect form; fragrant; free, poor.
- PRESIDENT DEVILLE** (H.T.).—Cochineal red, passing to cochineal carmine. large, full, fragrant, good form; free, vig.
- PARDINAS BONET** (Per.).—Large, globular, fragrant, deep yellow, outside red; free, strong.
- PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER** (H.T.).—Large, semi-double, open, lasting, fragrant, orange, fading to a lighter shade; free, vig.
- PAUL CRAMPEL** (Dwf. Poly.).—Color like geranium Paul Crampel; very like Goldlach's, but more intense color.
- RUDI KORTE** (Dwf. Poly.).—Rich salmon, large trusses, semi-double; free, strong.
- ROYAL SCOT** (H.T.).—Deep, unfading yellow, petals edged crimson, free, semi-double; vig.
- SOUVENIR DE HENRI FAASSEN** (H.T.).—Free, beautiful form, rose with deep orange base, sweetly perfumed; vig.
- SOUVENIR DE JEAN SOUPERT** (Per.).—Golden yellow, large, full, good form, fragrant; free, vig.
- SUNNINGDALE** (H.T.).—Reddish carmine, passing to cherry pink, long buds, scented, full; free, vig.
- SHEILA** (Dwf. Poly.).—Large trusses, orange-salmon, fading to salmon pink.
- SALMON BEAUTY** (Dwf. Poly.).—Salmon pink, large trusses, semi-double, free.
- WILLIAM ORR** (H.T.).—Deep velvety crimson; large, full, perfect form, fragrant; free, vig.

ROSES - General List

Our Roses are budded on *Rosa Multiflora* and *Rosa Odorata* (American Noisette) Stocks, and we find these stocks give general satisfaction.

STOCKS.—Some confusion seems to exist in the correct name of *Rosa Odorata*, for as far as we can ascertain in Sydney it is known as American Noisette; in Melbourne, Monthly Blush; in Adelaide, Boursault; and in Brisbane, Manetti.

ORDERING.—Purchasers having limited knowledge of Roses are often disappointed through selecting varieties seen in show trays and dealers' windows, which are not average blooms grown under ordinary conditions, as dry Summers followed by good rains will produce abnormal flowers. Hence we recommend that prospective buyers either consult experienced gardening friends, or else leave the selection entirely to us, stating whether good all-round garden roses are required or exhibition kinds. In either case we will select the best varieties. Owing to the similarity in many of the names, and in order to avoid mistakes, purchasers are requested to write the names of varieties wanted clearly. Also please state distinctly whether it is Standard, Bush or Climbing plants you require, for the word **Standard** is often wrongly used to denote Bush plants.

SUBSTITUTES.—It is advisable to give a few supplementary names, as substitutes, in case any of those ordered are sold out. Particularly towards the end of the season is that necessary. If you don't wish substitutes, please write "no substitute" on order sheet.

DESCRIPTIONS.—By experience and observation we make every effort to properly describe all Roses catalogued, but owing to the vast difference in soil, weather, elevation and aspect, we find it impossible to give a description that will suit all localities and climates. Particularly is this so in the case of varieties with intense color or varieties containing various shades of color. In early Spring or on hot days, yellows will often come white and reds come pink. These varieties often appear to be untrue, but they should not be condemned on the one flowering, as in most cases the Autumn is the best time to judge of the correctness of the labelling. Vig., strong, mod., poor at the end of each description refers to the growth of the plant.

ROSES FLOWER the same year as planted, but the period varies according to weather, after care, and variety, although Climbers and H.P.'s rarely flower much till the following Spring.

PETALAGE varies considerably, and may be increased by disbudding and extra good attention. Semi-double varieties usually have more petals in Autumn and early Winter than in Spring and Summer, and often last well when cut; particularly those with thick, tough petals.

H.P.—HYBRID PERPETUAL.—This class is very hardy, with tall, vigorous, up-right growth, and resists frosts better than the Teas; chiefly Spring blooming, and sometimes in Autumn; **not ever-blooming**, but give a great wealth of flowers when in bloom, and are mostly fragrant. Invaluable for Spring shows.

H.T.—HYBRID TEA.—Originated in a class between H.P.'s and Tea, but the various classes have been so crossed and re-crossed that it is now difficult to classify correctly. Ever-blooming and hardy. This group is easily the most important, and includes most of the finest Roses embracing all colors and shapes.

M.—MOSS ROSES.—Only thrive to perfection in cold climates, mainly Spring blooming, and their beauty is the mossing on the buds before flowers are opened.

PER.—PERNETIANA.—The most recent class of Roses; originating in a cross between Austrian Briar and a H.P., and is now being crossed with all other classes, so that it becomes increasingly difficult to classify correctly. Colors usually very intense, free flowering, growth strong in dry inland and cold mountain climates, but in warm humid climates inclined to die back. Very subject to Black Spot.

T.—TEA-SCENTED.—Almost evergreen, with glossy green foliage, very free flowering, but more tender to frost, and are not as hardy as the H.P.

*The varieties marked with a star are specially recommended by the Nurserymen's Association of New South Wales as being most suited for general utility purposes.

Price, 1/3 each, 13/- dozen; 25 plants, £1/5/-; 50 plants, £2/8/-; packing included.
Postage or freight extra.

These prices apply only when the full number is taken at one time, as 25 or 50 plants done up in one consignment are much less trouble than are the same number done up in several consignments. For larger quantities quotations on application. For those living near railway station, it is best to have them by train, as stronger plants can be sent and more weight allowed in packing. Plants available for coming season are well advanced, and promise to be first-class plants by selling time.

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY (T.).—Lemon yellow, large, good form, high pointed centre, free, strong.

AMERICA (H.T.).—Rose pink, large, perfect form, fragrant, fairly free, mod.

***ANGELE PERNET (Per.).**—Bright orange, shaded reddish apricot, large, semi-double, ragged petals, free, strong.

BETTY (H.T.).—Salmon rose, tinted flesh, large, not full, good show rose, long buds, mildew-proof, vig.

***BETTY UPRICHARD (H.T.).**—Salmon pink, reverse coppery carmine, medium, good form, semi-double, free, vig.

CALEDONIA (H.T.).—Pure white, free, good form, mildew-proof foliage, vig.

CAROLINE TESTOUT (H.T.).—Satin pink, large and globular, free, vig.

***CHAS. P. KILHAM (H.T.).**—Oriental red, suffused glowing scarlet, large, good form, fairly full, free, strong.

***COLUMBIA (H.T.).**—Rich peach pink, medium to large, fragrant, often misshapen, best in Autumn, free, lasts well when cut, strong.

COMTESSE DU CAYLA (T.).—Nasturtium red, tinted carmine and copper, medium, semi-double, free, mildew-proof, strong.

COUNTESS OF GOSFORD (H.T.).—Salmon pink, large, not full, fine buds, very free, mildews badly, vig.

CRESTED MOSS (M.).—Pink, medium buds, heavily crested with moss, vig.

CUBA (Per.).—Lincoln red, inside rich scarlet crimson, long buds, large, semi-double, almost single, free, vig.

DAILY MAIL SCENTED (H.T.).—Rich velvety crimson, not full, large, free, fragrant, strong.

DAINTY BESS (H.T.).—Silvery pink with salmon flush, pretty coral stamens, sweetly scented, single, free, vig.

***DAME EDITH HELEN (H.T.).**—Deep rose pink, very large and full, perfect form, old rose fragrance, uncertain grower, lasts well when cut, strong.

DEVONIENSIS (T.).—Creamy white, blush centre, large, free, full and sweet, strong.

- DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND (H.T.).**—Rose pink, large, good form, full, vig.
- *DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON (H.T.).**—Saffron yellow, veined crimson, large, semi-double, free, long buds, strong.
- *EARL BEATTY (H.T.).**—Deep crimson, large, sweetly scented, free, vig.
- EARL HAIG (H.T.).**—Reddish crimson, large, globular form, full, fragrant, strong.
- EDITH NELLIE PERKINS (H.T.).**—Medium cerise, merging into orange salmon; fairly full, good form, free, vig.
- E. G. HILL (H.T.).**—Dazzling scarlet, shading to deep pure red; good form, fairly full, very free, vig.
- *ETHEL SOMERSET (H.T.).**—Coral pink to shrimp pink; large, full, high pointed centre, free, fragrant, vig.
- *ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (H.T.).**—Dark red, medium, semi-double, stiff petals, fair form, richly fragrant, very free; seldom blues or burns; the best garden red to date; vig.
- ETOILE DE FRANCE (H.T.).**—Crimson, large, sweetly scented, free, strong.
- FLAMINGO (H.T.).**—Geranium red to glowing rosy-cerise; good shape, sweet fragrance; free, vig.
- *FONTANELLE (H.T.).**—Large, yellow, good form, free, mod.
- FRANCIS SCOTT KEY (H.T.).**—Cherry red, large, full, good form, free, strong.
- *FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (Snow Queen) (H.P.).**—Pure snow white, large, well formed, free, can also be grown as a climber, a good white, very vig.
- GAIETY (H.T.).**—Medium, semi-double, orange, shaded Indian red, free strong.
- *GENERAL MACARTHUR (H.T.).**—Bright crimson, large, full, rather flat, shaded scarlet, sweetly fragrant, very free, vig.
- GENERAL SUPERIOR JANSEN (H.T.).**—Bright red, large, good form, very free, burns at times, vig.
- GEORGE ARENDS (H.P.).**—Delicate rose, large, full, good form, fragrant, very vig.
- GEORGE DICKSON (H.T.).**—Rich velvety crimson, large and full, rich fragrance, mildews, very vig.
- GEORGE SCHWARTZ (T.).**—Bright buttercup yellow, medium, semi-double, beautiful buds, free, mod.
- GLOIRE DE CHEDANE GUINNOIS-SEAU (H.P.).**—Vermilion red, very large, full, perfect form, strong.
- GOLDEN DAWN (H.T.).**—Sunflower-yellow flushed rose, good form, clean foliage; tea scented; 45 petals; free; vig.
- GOLDEN EMBLEM (Per.).**—Cadmium yellow, large, fairly full, good form, free; dies back; poor.
- *GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.).**—Golden yellow, medium, not full, perfect form, free; one of the best yellows; vig.
- *GUSTAVE GRUNERWALD (H.T.).**—Carmine pink, large, fairly full, good form, very free, fragrant, mod.
- GWEN NASH (H.T.).**—Cyclamen pink, white eye, large, loose, semi-double, free, vig.
- *HADLEY (H.T.).**—Dark red, large, full, good shape, very free, fragrant; blues badly at times, mildews, vig.
- HAWLMARK CRIMSON (H.T.).**—Intense blackish crimson, large, semi-double, free, strong.
- *HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.).**—Dk. crimson, with darker veinings, large, full, perfect form, fragrant, free, strong; seldom blues.
- HUGH DICKSON (H.P.).**—Crimson scarlet, large, fairly full, fine form, vig.
- HUGO ROLLER (T.).**—Lemon-yellow, edged carmine, outer petals, medium, good shape, free, mildew-resistant, mod.
- *IRISH ELEGANCE (T.).**—Bronzy orange, large, single, very free, good in Winter, decorative, vig.
- *IRISH FIREFLAME (T.).**—Buds orange, splashed crimson, large, single, free, fine in Winter, decorative, vig.
- JOANNA HILL (H.T.).**—Large, clear yellow, deepening at centre, good form, free, vig.
- *JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H.T.).**—Carmine, changing to imperial pink, large, good form, lasts well when cut, fragrant, long stems, vig.
- JULIEN POTIN (Per.).**—Rich golden yellow, intensifying as the flower ages; good form; free, strong.
- *K. A. VICTORIA (H.T.).**—White, shaded cream, large, full, perfect form; one of the best creams; free, strong.
- KILLARNEY BRILLIANT (H.T.).**—Rosy carmine, medium, not full, free, strong.
- *K. OF K. (H.T.).**—Intense vivid scarlet, large, semi-single, stiff petals, lasts well when cut, free, showy, strong.
- *LADY ASHTOWN (H.T.).**—Light rose, large, full and high pointed, very free, good garden rose, strong.
- *LADY HELEN MAGLONA (H.T.).**—Dark crimson, old rose perfume, large, full, good form, free, strong.
- *LADY HILLINGTON (T.).**—Rich apricot yellow, large, long bud, semi-double, free; one of the best, vig.
- LADY ROBERTS (T.).**—Apricot, shading to coppery, medium, full, good shape, free, variable in color, strong.
- LA FRANCE (H.T.).**—Pale rose, reverse of petals deeper, large, very full, very fragrant, free, prune lightly, mod.

- ***LAURENT CARLE** (H.T.).—Velvety carmine, large, fairly full, good form, free, fragrant; one of the best; strong.
- LI BURES** (Per.).—Combination of red, rose and yellow; perfumed; free, strong.
- ***LORD CHARLEMONT** (H.T.).—Crimson, large, full, good form, no perfume, exhibition rose, mod.
- LOUISE CRETTE** (H.P.).—White, with creamy centre, very large, full, perfect form, good show, very vig.
- LOS ANGELES** (Per.).—Flame pink, toned coral yellow, large, fairly full, good form, free, strong.
- ***MDM. ABEL CHATENAY** (H.T.).—Carmine rose shaded salmon, large, good form, very free, fine buds; one of the best garden roses; vig.
- ***MDM. BUTTERFLY** (H.T.).—Pink, shaded gold and apricot, large, good form, fairly full, fragrant, free, strong.
- MDM. EDOUARD HERRIOT** (Per.).—Rich coral red, passing to prawn red, medium, semi-double, very free, mod.
- MDM. HENRI QUENILLE** (H.T.).—Bud long, shrimp pink shaded copper; large, fairly full, strong.
- ***MDM. JULES GROLEZ** (H.T.).—Bright China rose, large, fine form, free, low spreading growth, mod.
- ***MDM. SEGOND WEBER** (H.T.).—Rosy salmon, large, full, fine buds, good form, very free, strong.
- ***MAMAN COCHET** (T.).—Rose, shaded salmon, large, very full, fine form, free, mildew-proof; an old favorite; vig.
- MARCELINE** (H.T.).—Large, full, crimson purple, exterior rosy violet; free, strong.
- ***MARGARET MCGREDY** (H.T.).—Deep currant red, reverse old rose, good form, large, full, free, vig.
- MARIE VAN HOUTTE** (T.).—Cream, edged rose, large, long bud, semi-double, free, vig.
- MAY WETTERN** (H.T.).—Bright salmon pink changing to light pink; fairly full, fine form; free, vig.
- MCGREDY'S IVORY** (H.T.).—Large, well formed flowers, creamy white merging into a light yellow, free, strong.
- ***MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM** (H.T.).—Golden orange, shaded orange and apricot, good form, full, strong.
- MILDRED GRANT** (H.T.).—Silvery white, suffused blush, large, good form, stiff petals, show rose only, mod.
- MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH** (H.T.).—Carmine pink, large, full, fine form, free, strong.
- ***MRS. A. R. WADDELL** (H.T.).—Reddish salmon, medium, semi-double, nice bud, free, strong.
- ***MRS. BRYCE ALLEN** (H.T.).—Silvery rose, large, fine form, fairly full, flat-tish, moss rose perfume, free, strong.
- MRS. CHARLES LAMPOUGH** (H.T.).—Pale lemon yellow, large, full, fine form, free, opens badly at times, strong.
- ***MRS. CHARLES J. BELL** (H.T.).—A shell-pink sport of Radiance, a dainty color, but fades easily; very free, vig.
- ***MRS. DUNLOP-BEST** (H.T.).—Reddish apricot, medium, full, fine form, free, good decorative, mildew-resistant, vig.
- ***MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER** (H.T.).—Clear rose, very large, fine form, full, mildews badly, exhibition rose, strong.
- ***MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK** (H.T.).—Creamy white, flushed rose, large, full, good form, free, good, vig.
- MRS. H. R. DARLINGTON** (H.T.).—Creamy white, very large, full, fine form, free, strong; good for exhibition.
- ***MRS. HERBERT STEVENS** (T.).—White, large, long bud, semi-double, very free; one of the best garden whites; lasts well, vig.
- ***MRS. H. WINNETT** (H.T.).—Bright red, large, full, perfect form, fragrant, free, strong; good exhibition.
- MRS. JOHN LANG** (H.P.).—Soft pink, large, full, well shaped, strong.
- ***MRS. MACKELLAR** (H.T.).—Citron yellow, shaded primrose, large, not full, high centre, free, strong.
- MRS. SAM MCGREDY** (H.T.).—Scarlet coppery orange, large, fine form, fairly full; strong, free.
- MRS. WILLIAM C. EGAN** (Per.).—Soft light pink, the interior deep flesh, large, good form, lasts well; free, strong.
- MRS. W. J. GRANT** (Belle Siebrecht) (H.T.).—Deep pink, large, not full, good form, free, show rose, mod.
- MRS. W. LENNON** (H.T.).—Large, carmine crimson, good form, very free, fairly full, fragrant, strong.
- MOLLY SHARMAN CRAWFORD** (T.).—White, large, full, good form, free, lasts well cut, mildew-proof, strong.
- ***OLIVER MEE** (H.T.).—Salmon pink, buds long and pointed, large, full, high centre, free, strong.
- OPHELIA** (H.T.).—Salmon flesh, shaded yellow, large, good shape, fairly full, fragrant, free, strong.
- PAPA GONTIER** (T.).—Rosy cerise, large, not full, long buds, free, good in Winter, strong.
- PAUL NEYRON** (H.P.).—Deep rose, extra large, full, very fragrant, vig.
- PEACE** (T.).—Pale lemon, tinted blush, large, not full, buds long, free, vig.

PENELOPE (T.).—Outer petals red, centre creamy white, color variable, medium, full, high pointed centre, free, mildews badly, for hot climates, poor.

PERFUME (H.T.).—Velvety crimson; buds long and pointed, not full, fragrant; free, strong.

PRESIDENT JAC SMITS (H.T.).—Brilliant dark red, buds long and pointed; large semi-double; free, vig.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN (H.P.).—Dark maroon, shaded velvety black, large, good shape, free; one of the best dark H.P.'s.

***RADIANCE (H.T.).**—Silvery pink, reverse carmine, large, fairly full, globular, fragrant, very free, mildew-proof; good for garden and cutting, vig.

RAPTURE (H.T.).—Medium deeper pink than Mdm. Butterfly, fairly full, fine form, free, vig.

RED LETTER DAY (H.T.).—Brilliant scarlet crimson, large, semi-single, very free and showy, very vig.

***RED RADIANCE (H.T.).**—Pure red, large, globular, fairly full, fragrant, very free, fine under artificial light, mildew-proof; good garden red, vig.

***REVD. F. PAGE ROBERTS (Per.).**—Golden veined buff, reverse salmon, large, full, well formed, free, lasts well when cut, dies back, mod.

***RICHARD E. WEST (H.T.).**—Deep yellow, paler on reflex, large, perfect form, free, not full, vig.

ROGER AMBELIN (H.P.).—Each petal edged with white, the rest being dark crimson, large, unique, strong.

ROSE HILL (H.T.).—Deep pink, large, full, high centre, fragrant, free strong.

***ROSE MARIE (H.T.).**—Clear rose pink, large, fairly full, good shape, very fragrant, free, strong.

***ROSELANDIA (H.T.).**—Rich golden yellow, medium, fine form, free, strong.

SAFRANO (T.).—Deep apricot, medium, lovely bud, free, good in Winter, vig.

SCHWABENLAND (H.T.).—Deep pink, large, full, good form; free, strong.

***SENSATION (H.T.).**—Velvety crimson, shaded dark crimson, large, full, fine form, free, fragrant, blues badly, vig.

***SHOT SILK (H.T.).**—Bright cherry, cerise overshot salmon, orange, good form, mildew-proof, free, medium, fairly full, erect stems, strong.

***SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Per.).**—Sunflower yellow, large, full, good form, lasts well when cut, free, strong.

SOUV. DE GEORGES PERNET (Per.).—Oriental red, shaded carmine and yellow, large, full, globular, free, strong.

***SOUV. DE H. A. VERSCHUREN (H.T.).**—Orange yellow, large, fairly full, good shape, free, vig.

***SOUV. DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.).**—Rich yellow, large, not full, long-pointed bud, free, vig.

SOUV. DE THERESE LEVET (T.).—Dark crimson, medium, splendid form, very full, free, strong.

SOUV. DE WILLIAM WOOD (H.P.).—Maroon, shaded black, large, flattish; one of the darkest of all H.P.'s; vig.

SOUV. OF STELLA GRAY (T.).—Orange, splashed apricot, copper and salmon, small, full, nice buds, free, mod.

STAR OF QUEENSLAND (H.T.).—Dark crimson, large, fairly full, scented, free, good shape; for hot moist climates; strong.

***SUNBURST (H.T.).**—Yellow, with orange centre, large, good form, fairly full, free, strong.

***SUNNY SOUTH (H.T.).**—Soft pink, flushed carmine, medium, semi-double, very free, fine decorative, vig.

TALISMAN (H.T.).—Rich shadings of scarlet, pink, copper and yellow, color variable, sometimes colorless, medium, cup shaped buds; very free; strong.

***UNA WALLACE (H.T.).**—Cherry rose, large, full, fine form, fragrant, free, long stalks; good, vig.

VENUS (M.).—Bright red, medium, mossed, mod.

WARRIOR (H.T.).—Buds blood-red, flowers crimson, large, semi-double, very free, good Winter flowerer, vig.

W. E. CHAPLIN (H.T.).—Crimson, deepening to carmine crimson, free, sweet scented, strong.

W. E. NICKERSON (H.T.).—Glowing orange cerise; large, fairly full, free, good form, vig.

***WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.).**—Creamy white, tinted pink, large, very full, good form, one of the best, very free, vig.

***W. R. SMITH (T.).**—White, tinged blush, large, full, good form, free, vig.

YVONNE VACHEROT (H.T.).—Porcelain white, suffused pink, large, good form, rather flattish here, free, vig.

DWARF POLYANTHAS

Sometimes called Baby Roses, due to the small size of the individual blooms. Usually the plants are dwarf and bushy, with the flowers borne in large clusters. Very free and continuous flowering. Suitable for borders, edging and massing where a blaze of color is required.

Price, 1/3 each, 13/- per dozen; 25 Plants, £1/5/- (Packing included).
Postage or Freight extra.

- *ALICE AMOS.—Rosy pink, with white eye, single, large trusses, free, vig.
- BABY FAUREX.—Large, violaceous, tinted blue, free, fairly full, mod.
- CANARIENVOGEL.—Golden yellow and orange, small, full, strong.
- *CECILE BRUNNER.—Pale salmon pink, good shape, small, full, free, strong.
- *ELLEN POULSEN.—Rose pink, large, semi-double, very free, good, vig.
- *GEORGE ELGER.—Golden yellow, medium, good form, full, free, strong.
- *GOLDLACHS (Golden Salmon)—Intense golden salmon, large, semi-double, free, vig.
- *IDEAL.—Scarlet crimson, large, free, semi-double, burns in sun at times, vig.
- KATHERINE ZEIMET.—Pure white, medium, semi-double, free, vig.
- LADY READING.—Bright red, large, semi-double, very free, vig.
- *MISS EDITH CAVELL.—Scarlet crimson, large, semi-double, burns at times, the best dark red available, vig.
- *ORLEANS ROSE.—Carmine pink, white centre, large, semi-double, very free, bushy habit, the best of this class, vig.
- *RUFUS.—Intense self crimson, large, does not discolor, semi-double, free, vig.
- RODHATTE.—Cherry red, large, semi-double, showy, vig.
- *SALMON SPRAY (Hyb.).—Salmon pink, large, semi-double, large trusses, free, lasts well, very vig.
- SUNSHINE.—Bronzy red and orange, fading to pale orange, strong.

CLIMBERS

Price, 1/3 each, 13/- per dozen; 25 Plants, £1/5/- (Packing included).
Postage or Freight extra.

True Climbers throw long shoots, but flower chiefly on the laterals, which are side shoots from the leading shoots. The main flowering period of Climbers is in the Spring, but sometimes they give a fair blooming in the Autumn if the weather is favorable. Many of the strong-growing sort (not in the Climbing list) can also be trained as Climbers, and some in the Climbing list can also be grown as Bush plants. Such sorts as Sunny South, Marie Van Houtte, Red Letter Day, Warrior, Radiance, Red Radiance, Mr. C. J. Bell, and other strong growers suit well to train on low fences, etc. It takes longer time to cover the space, but gives more continuous flowering and less trouble in keeping in order than actual Climbers; but they are unsuitable for covering large spaces. Climbers can also be grown in the border if grown on poles or tripods. Climbers seldom flower the first year after planting, but usually make long growths. The prefix Climbing is only used where there are dwarf roses of the same name; and many of these climbing sports are often irregular in their climbing habit, and until well established these clb. sports should not be shortened more than one-third, for if pruned severely may revert to the dwarf habit of growth. Those marked Pillar are not as strong climbers as the others.

- *BLACKBOY (H.T.).—Blackish crimson, shading maroon, large, semi-double, sweetly scented, mildew-proof, free.
- *CLB. COLUMBIA (H.T.).—A sport from the dwarf, Pillar.
- CLB. DEVONIENSIS (T.).—A vigorous sport of the dwarf sort.
- *CLB. GENERAL MACARTHUR (H.T.).—A vigorous climber of the dwarf.
- CLB. GEO. SCHWARTZ (T.).—Very free, and flowers well in Winter, pillar.
- CLB. GOLDEN EMBLEM (Per.).—A sport of the dwarf, deep pure yellow, pillar.
- *CLB. GOLDEN OPHELIA.—A sport of "Golden Ophelia."
- CLB. HADLEY (H.T.).—A sport of this well-known rose, Pillar.
- CLB. HOOSIER BEAUTY.—A sport of the dwarf, Pillar.
- CLB. IRISH FIREFLAME (T.).—A sport of the dwarf.
- *CLB. JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H.T.).—A sport from the dwarf, Pillar.
- *CLB. K. A. VICTORIA (H.T.).—Free blooming, irregular climber, pillar.
- *CLB. LAURENT CARLE (H.T.).—A strong sport of the dwarf.

- *CLB. LADY HILLINGDON (T.).—Deep orange yellow, free and good.
- *CLB. LOS ANGELES (Per.).—A strong sport from the dwarf, Pillar.
- *CLB. MDM. A. CHATENAY (H.T.).—A strong, vigorous climber of the dwarf.
- CLB. MDM. BUTTERFLY (H.T.).—A vigorous sport from the dwarf.
- CLB. MAD. EDOUARD HERRIOTT (Per.).—A sport pillar.
- *CLB. MDM. SECOND WEBER (H.T.).—A climbing sport of the dwarf.
- *CLB. MRS. G. SHAWYER (H.T.).—A strong climber of the dwarf.
- *CLB. MRS. H. STEVENS (H.T.).—Very vigorous sport from "Mrs. H. Stevens."
- CLB. MRS. W. J. GRANT (Belle Siebrecht) (H.T.).—A sport of Belle Siebrecht, pillar.
- *CLB. PINK M. COCHET (T.).—A strong sport of the dwarf.
- *CLB. RADIANCE (H.T.).—A sport of this rose.
- CLB. RED RADIANCE (H.T.).—A vigorous sport of the dwarf.
- *CLB. ROSE MARIE (H.T.).—A sport of this dwarf.
- CLB. SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Per.).—A sport of the dwarf, Pillar.
- CLB. SOUV. DE GEORGES PERNET (Per.).—A sport of this rose, Pillar.
- CLB. SOUV. DE THERESE LEVET (T.).—A climber from the dwarf.
- *CLB. SUNBURST (H.T.).—A strong sport of the dwarf.
- *CLB. WHITE M. COCHET (T.).—A strong sport; good.
- *CLOTH OF GOLD (N.).—Sulphur yellow, low, large, good form, centre deeper, mildews badly at times, vig.
- COUNTESS STRADBROKE (H.T.).—Large, good shape, fragrant, dark velvety crimson, fairly full, vig.
- *FLYING COLORS (H.T.).—Deep cerise, extra large, single, early flowerer, vig.
- FORTUNE'S YELLOW (N.).—Bronzy yellow, shaded rose, large, loose, semi-double, pillar.
- KITTY KINNINMONTH (H.T.).—Bright carmine rose, semi-double, very free, mildew-proof foliage, vig.
- MADAME DRIOUT (H.T.).—Rose, red stripes on inside of petals, large, full, good Autumn flowerer.
- MARECHAL NIEL (N.).—Golden yellow, large, full, excellent form, fragrant, free, weak stems.
- *MERMAID (H. Bract).—Sulphur yellow, large size, single, very free, foliage shining green, good.
- *MISS MARION MANIFOLD (H.T.).—Scarlet crimson, full, good form, perfumed, gets bare of leaves at base at times, good.
- *SACHSENGRUSS (H.P.).—Flesh, shaded rose, extra large, full, good form.
- SINICA ANEMONE (The Cherokee Rose).—Silvery pink, deepening to bright rose, large, single, pillar.
- *SOUVENIR DE MDM. LEONIE VIENNOT (H.T.).—China Rose shaded yellow, large semi-double, free.
- *WALTER C. CLARK (H.T.).—Deep crimson maroon, large, fairly full, fine form, very fragrant, rarely blues.

CLIMBING, BANKSIA, MULTIFLORA, WICHURIANA ROSES AND THEIR HYBRIDS

Price, 1/3 each, 13/- per dozen; 25 Plants, £1/5/- (Packing included).
Postage or Freight extra.

Quite hardy, growing anywhere, and usually bear most of their flowers in one great burst during Spring or early Summer, at which time they are a fine sight; very vigorous; mostly small flowers, flowering in large clusters.

B., Banksia; M., Multiflora; W., Wichuriana; H., Hybrid.

- *AMERICAN PILLAR (W.).—Rich pink, white eye, large, single, large clusters, mildew-proof, showy.
- ALBA (B.).—Pure white, small, produced in clusters, mildew-proof, flowers early.
- *CECILE BRUNNER (M.).—Pink, a climbing form of the dwarf, fine bud.
- CLB. ORLEANS ROSE (M.).—A climbing sport from the dwarf, free.
- CRIMSON RAMBLER (M.).—Dazzling crimson, large, semi-double, large clusters, mildews badly, full, vig.
- *DOROTHY PERKINS (W.).—Shell-pink, small, sweetly scented, one of the best, mildews, vig.
- *EMILY GRAY (W.).—Golden yellow, large, fairly full, glossy foliage, mildew-proof, the best yellow available.
- *EXCELSA (W.).—Bright scarlet, large, full, large clusters, mildew-proof.
- FORTUNIANA (B.).—White, large, sweet, mildew-proof, glossy foliage.
- HIAWATHA (W.).—Brilliant scarlet, large, single, mildews, showy.

LUTEA (B.).—Buff, small, fairly full, large clusters, mildew-proof, flowers early; almost evergreen.
 *PAUL'S SCARLET (H.W.).—Vivid scarlet, large, semi-double, crimson, free.
 *SANDERS WHITE (W.).—Pure white, the best white available, large.

SODENIA (W.).—Bright carmine, large, full, large clusters, mildew-proof.
 TAUSCENDSCHON (M.).—Rosy carmine, large flowers and clusters, semi-double, flowers in Autumn, vig.
 VIOLETTA (M.).—Deep reddish violet blue, large clusters, fairly full.

STANDARD ROSES

Price, 4/- each, 42/- per dozen, etc., where not otherwise priced. Freight extra.

When ordering Standards, to save any possible annoyance, please give height required where this is specially wanted. 36in. Standards cannot be posted, as they are too long to comply with postal regulations. List as follows. (For descriptions see general list):

Betty Uprichard
 Blackboy
 Chas P. Kilham
 Columbia
 Dame E. Helen
 E. G. Hill
 Etoile de Hollande
 Frau K. Druschki
 General Macarthur
 George Dickson
 Golden Dawn
 Golden Emblem
 Golden Ophelia
 Hadley
 Hoosier Beauty
 Hugo Roller

Irish Fireflame
 Jonkheer J. L. Mock
 K.. A. Victoria
 K. of K.
 Lady Hillingdon
 Laurent Carle
 Mdm. Butterfly
 Mdm. A. Chatenay
 Mdm. E. Herriott
 Mdm. Seg. Weber
 Maman Cochet
 Mrs. B. Allen
 Mrs. C. J. Bell
 Mrs. D. Best
 Mrs. G. Shawyer
 Mrs. H. Darlington

Mrs. H. Stevens
 Mrs. H. Winnett
 Molly S. Crawford
 Radiance
 Red Letter Day
 Red Radiance
 Rev. F. Page Roberts
 Rose Marie
 Sensation
 Shot Silk
 Souv. de Mdm. Boulett
 Sunburst
 Talisman
 White Cochet

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

PLANTING.—All plants grown in pots should be planted about the same depth as soil in pot, or if dry an inch or two deeper, and it is always advisable to water directly on the ball of earth, for although the surrounding soil may be moist, yet until the plant makes new roots it cannot draw any nourishment from the soil around it. Generally despatched in paper pots to save weight and packing, and only required to be knocked out of the pot at planting. Four inch pots usually weigh about 1lb. each packed. If balled they can be planted as received, only cutting the ties on neck of ball, particularly if roots have come through ball. It is always advisable to give them a good soaking before planting. When planting next to walls or fences, be careful to keep the plant far enough away to allow for its natural growth, and much better effect will be obtained in the future. The distance apart to plant depends largely on whether individual specimens are required or whether plants are wanted for mass effect, which means closer planting. The letter E means Evergreen; D, Deciduous. The numbers following give the average height in feet at full growth and in rich soil some may grow more and in poor soil less.

VARIEGATED PLANTS should be carefully watched, as there is a tendency at times to revert to the green foliage, and, when occurring, the piece should be cut out at once.

TRAINING.—Some ornamental trees and shrubs are naturally inclined to grow unshapely, but judicious pruning of the young growths will tend to overcome it and make nice compact specimens. Most shrubs are best pruned or shaped after the flowering has finished.

ABUTILON (Chinese Lantern)
 Can supply named kinds 1/9
 ACACIA (Wattle)
 Baileyana, E. 20. The well-known
 Cootamundra Silver. Yellow 1/-
 Dealbata, E. 20 (the Tasmanian Silver), lemon yellow 1/-

Decurrens, E. 20 (Black Wattle), golden yellow 1/-
 Elata, E. 20. Fine for street planting 1/6
 Podalyriaefolia, E. 20 (the Queensland Silver); the best; beautiful silvery foliage, yellow, fragrant 1/-

ACER (Maple)		
Polymorphum, D. 20. Japanese Maple. Beautiful hardy tree, for hedges or specimens; recommended where Autumn foliage is desired.		
Seedlings	2/-	
ALOYSIA (Lemon Scented Verbena)		
Citriodora, D. 8, white	1/6	
AMYGDALUS (Flowering Peach)		
Persica, D. 12, double pink	1/9	
Persica, D. 12, double striped	1/9	
Persica, D. 12, double white	1/9	
Persica, D. 12, double red	1/9	
ARAUCARIA		
Bidwilli, E. 150 (Bunya Bunya Pine) 2/-		
Excelsa, E. 150 (Norfolk Is. Pine)	2/-	
ARBUTUS (Strawberry Tree)		
Unedo, E. 15, white, red fruits	2/-	
ASTERS (Perennial)		
Can supply named kinds	9d. ea.	
AZALEAS		
Can supply named kinds	2/- ea.	
BAUHINIA (Mountain Ebony)		
Purpurea, E. 12, purple	2/-	
BERBERIS		
Darwini, E. 4, orange yellow	2/-	
Vulgaris, D. 10, yellow (Barberry)	1/-	
BORONIA		
Megastigma, E. 4, brown and yellow, highly fragrant	2/-	
BRAHEA (Station or Cotton Palm)		
Robusta, E. 15; one of the hardiest and quickest growing palms for outdoor planting in warm climates, from	2/-	
BUDDLEIA		
Magnifica, E. 10, purple	1/6	
Veitchiana, E. 10, lilac	1/6	
CALLISTEMON (Bottle Brush)		
Acuminata, E. 8, scarlet	1/9	
Lanceolatus, E. 10, scarlet	1/9	
Coccinea, E. 10, scarlet	1/9	
CALODENDRON (Cape Chestnut)		
Capense, E. 40, flesh pink	1/9	
CAMELLIA		
Can supply named kinds	2/6 ea.	
CAMPHORA (Camphor Laurel)		
Officialis, E. 50; one of the best evergreen for tall hedges—each	1/6	
15/- per doz.		
CANNA		
Can supply named kinds—each	9d.	
CASSIA		
Candolleana, E. 10; one of the best yellow flowered shrubs	1/9	
CATHA		
Edulis, E. 10, brownish foliage	1/6	
CEDRUS		
Deodora, E. 50; Indian Cedar	2/-	
CERASUS		
Lauro-cerasus, E. 20 (English Laurel) 1/6		
Lusitanica, E. 20 (Portugal Laurel) 1/9		
Japonica, Mt. Fuji, D. 10; double white	2/-	
Japonica, Veitchi, D. 10; double pink ..	2/-	
Japonica, Seiboldi Rosea, D. 10; Double rosy pink	2/-	
CERATONIA (Carob Tree)		
Siliqua, E. 20	1/9	
CERATOPETALUM (Christmas Bush)		
Gummiferum, E. 30, rich crimson	1/9	
CHAMAELAUCUM (Geraldton Wax)		
Uncinatum, E. 10; pale pink, good	2/6	
CHAMEROPS (Fan Palm)		
Excelsa, E. 20—from	2/-	
Humilis, E. 20—from	2/6	
CHOISYA		
Ternata, E. 4; one of the best white shrubs for any climate; fragrant	2/-	
CHORIZEMA		
Cordata, E. 3; orange red	1/6	
Illicifolia, E. 3; orange and red	1/6	
CLETHRA (Lily of Valley Tree)		
Arborea, E. 12; white	2/-	
CLIANTHUS (N.Z. Glory Pea)		
Punicea, E. 6; pink	1/9	
COCOS (Wine Palm)		
Yatay, E. 10; very hardy	2/-	
COPROSMA		
Lucida green, E. 6; for hedges	1/6	
CRATAEGUS (Hawthorn)		
Carrierii, D. 10; large red berries	2/-	
Crenulata, E. 10; red berries	1/6	
Oxyacantha, D. 12; double crimson ..	2/-	
Oxyacantha, D. 12; double white	2/-	
Pyracantha, E. 10; yellow berries	2/-	
CROTOLARIA (Bird Flower)		
Laburnifolia, E. 10; greenish yellow ..	2/-	
CUPRESSUS (Cypress)		
Lambertiana horizontalis, E. 30; grown from cuttings	3/6	
Lambertiana horizontalis aurea, E. 30; the beautiful Golden Cypress	4/6	
Lawsoniana, E. 20; Lawson's Cypress	1/9	
Sempervirens, E. 40; the upright Cypress	1/9	
Torulosa, E. 50; grown from cuttings, each	3/6	
from seeds—each	1/9	
CYDONIA (Flowering Quince)		
Iaponica, D. 6; red	1/6	
Nivalis, D. 6; white	1/6	
Rosea, D. 6; pink	1/6	
Rubra, D. 6; crimson	2/-	
CYPHOMANDRA (Tree Tomato)		
Betacea, E. 10	1/6	
CYTISUS (Laburnum)		
Laburnum, D. 12; yellow	1/6	
DAPHNE		
Indica Rubra, E. 3; pink	5/-	
Odora, E. 3; white	3/6	

DEUTZIA (Wedding Bells)		
Candidissima, fl. pl., D. 5; double white	1/6	
Pride of Rochester, D. 5; double; white	1/6	
Rosea, fl. pl., D. 5; double pink	1/6	
DIERVILIA (Wiegela)		
Amabilis, D. 6; pink	1/9	
Candidissima, D. 6; white	1/9	
Eva Ratke, D. 6; dark red	1/9	
Glorie des Bosquets, D. 6; deep rose	1/9	
DOMBEYA		
Dregiana, E. 12; pure white	2/-	
Mastersi, E. 12; white	2/-	
DURANTA		
Plumieri, E. 8; blue, for hedges	1/-	
Alba, E. 8; white	1/-	
ELEAGNUS		
Japonicus variegata, E. 6; dark green leaves, margined yellow	2/-	
ERICAS (The Heath)		
Can supply named kinds—each	2/-	
ERYTHRINA (Coral Tree)		
Christi Galli, D. 8; deep scarlet	1/9	
Indica, O. 25; scarlet	1/9	
ESCALLONIA		
Macrantha, E. 6; pink, very hardy	1/6	
Montevidiensis, E. 10; white	1/9	
EUCALYPTUS (Gum Trees)		
Botyroides, E. 100 (Mahogany)	1/-	
Calophylla Rosea, E. 20; rosy pink	1/6	
Citriodora, E. 75 (Lemon Scented) ..	1/-	
Corynocalyx, E. 100 (Sugar Gum)	1/-	
(Special quotations for quantities).		
Ficifolia, E. 15; Scarlet Gum	1/6	
Globulus, E. 150; Tsa. Blue Gum	1/-	
EUGENIA (Lillipilli)		
Leuhmanni, E. 10; the best	2/-	
Pendula, E. 15; purple berries	2/-	
Smithii, E. 20; Native Lillipilli	2/-	
Uniflora, E. 10; Brazilian Cherry	2/-	
EUONYMUS		
Japonica variegata, E. 8; green leaves, centre yellow	1/9	
Japonicus latifolius, aurea, E. 8; leaves margined yellow	1/9	
Japonicus argenta marginata, E. 4; small leaves, margined white	1/9	
EXOCHORDA (Pearl Bush)		
Grandiflora, D. 6; one of the best white flowering shrubs	1/6	
FEIJOA (Pineapple Gauva)		
Sellowiana, E. 10; red and white flowers, edible fruits	2/-	
FICUS (Figs)		
Australis, E. 60; Port Jackson	1/9	
Macrophylla, E. 60; Moreton Bay	1/9	
Nitida, E. 30; a beautiful variety	1/9	
FUCHSIA		
Can supply named kinds—each	1/-	
GARDENIA		
Globosa, E. 15; large, white, scented ..	2/-	
Intermedia, E. 3; white; fragrant	2/-	
Magnifica, E. 4; large, white, scented ..	2/-	
GERBERA (South African Daisy)		
Jamiesoni, E. 2; in scarlet, pink, yellow, and white shades—each	1/6	
15/- per doz.		
GENISTA		
Andreana, E. 4; crimson and yellow ..	1/6	
GREVILLEA		
Banksia, E. 8; scarlet	2/-	
Robusta, E. 40 (Silky Oak); orange ..	1/6	
GYNERIUM (Pampas Grass)		
Argenteum, E. 10; white	1/6	
HELIOTROPIUM (Cherry Pie)		
President Garfield, E. 2; mauve	1/6	
Priapo, E. 3; dark blue	1/6	
HIBISCUS		
Camdenii, E. 8; single, crimson	2/-	
Conqueror, E. 6; single; buff yellow, coastal climates only	2/-	
Geo. Harwood, E. 8; pink, single	2/-	
Island Queen, E. 6; deep pink, single ..	2/-	
Island Empress, E. 6; double pink	2/-	
Lamberti, E. 5; double crimson	2/-	
Peachblow, E. 8; salmon pink, semi-double	2/-	
Tango Queen, E. 6; single, tangerine ..	2/-	
HYDRANGEA		
Blue Prince	2/-	
F. Mathes	2/-	
Gertrude Glahn	2/-	
Helge	2/-	
Lancelot	2/-	
Neidersachsen	2/-	
Neige Orleannaise White	2/-	
Parsifal	2/-	
Pasteur	2/-	
Rubis	2/-	
Triumph	2/-	
Yvonne Cayeux	2/-	
Except whites, colors vary; on heavy soils they are blue, and on sandy soils pink.		
ILEX (Holly)		
Aquifolium, E. 15; English	1/9	
Aurea variegata, E. 15; gold	2/6	
Marginata variegata, E. 15; silver	2/6	
IRIS GERMANICA (Flag Iris)		
Can supply named kinds—each	9d.	
JACARANDA		
Mimosaeifolia, E. 30; bluish purple	1/9	
JAMINUM (Jasmine)		
Fruticans, E. 8; yellow; fragrant	2/-	
Primulinum, E. 6; semi-double; yellow; fragrant	2/-	
Sambac, E. 8; large; white; for warm climates only; fragrant	2/-	
JUNIPERUS		
Africana, E. 10	2/-	
Bermudiana, E. 30	2/-	
Hibernica, E. 20 (Irish Juniper)	2/-	
Virginiana, E. 30	2/-	
LAGERSTROEMIA (Crape Myrtle)		
Eavesii, D. 10; mauve	2/6	
Flos Regina, E. 12; bright pink	2/-	
Indica alba, D. 10; white	2/6	
Indica Rubra, D. 20; red	2/-	

LANTANA

- Chelsea Gem, E. 5; orange and red 1/-
 Drap O'Or, E. 5; yellow 1/-
 Sellowiana, E. 2; mauve 1/-

LASIANDRA

- Edwardsii, E. 4; blue 2/-
 Grandiflora, E. 5; purple; extra large 2/-
 Macrantha, E. 8; violet 2/-

LAVANDULA (Lavender)

- Spica, E. 2; common; blue 1/-

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

- Elegantissimum, E. 10; a beautiful
 golden variegated form in pots 1/-
 Lucidum, E. 20; large leafed, for tall
 hedges; drought resistant—2/- doz.;
 10/- 100
 Pubescens, E. 8; small leafed, largely
 used for hedges 2/- doz.; 10/- 100

MAGNOLIA

- Fuscata, E. 8 (Port Wine) 2/-
 Grandiflora, E. 20; large; white 2/-

MALUS (Flowering Apples)

- Alba, fl. pl., D. 10; double, white 2/-
 Floribunda, D. 10; bright pink; frag-
 rant, single 2/-
 Rosea, fl. pl., D. 10; double, pink 2/-

METROSIDEROS (N.Z. Pohutu- kawa)

- Tomentosa, E. 20; blood-red, good 2/-

NANDINA (Jap. sacred Bamboo)

- Domestica, E. 5; graceful foliage 2/-

NERIUM (Oleander)

- Dr. Golfin, E. 6; rosy red; single 1/9
 Luteum plenum, E. 6; semi-double;
 creamy yellow 1/9
 Madonna grandiflora, E. 6; large
 semi-double, white 1/9
 Mrs. F. Roeding, E. 8; semi-double,
 salmon 1/9
 Monsieur Belaguer, E. 6; single, pink 1/9
 Prof. Martin, E. 6; single, crimson 1/9
 Souv. de Cazalis Allut, E. 6; dark
 crimson, single 1/9
 Splendens, E. 10; large, double pink 1/9

OCHNA

- Multiflora, E. 6; yellow flowers, scarlet
 and black berries; showy 2/-

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)

- Grandiflorus, D. 8; white, scented 1/6
 Virginal, D. 6; semi-double; white 1/9

PHOENIX (Date Palm)

- Canariensis, E. 15 2/-
 Reclinata, E. 15 2/-

PINUS

- Insignis, E. 60 (Remarkable Pine);
 most popular of all pines; specially
 planted for tall shelter belts. Special
 quotations for quantities 1/6

PISTACHE

- Chinensis, D. 26; beautiful autumn
 foliage tree, suited for warm clim-
 ates; recommended 2/-

PITTOSPORUM

- Eugenoides variegata, E. 15 2/-
 Undulatum, E. 30; sweetly scented 1/9

PLATANUS (Plane Tree)

- Orientalis, D. 50; good tree for avenue
 or specimen planting 2/-

POINSETTIA

- Pulcherrima, D. 10; insignificant
 greenish yellow flowers, surrounded
 by bracts of brilliant scarlet 1/9

POPULAS (Poplar)

- Balsamifera, D. 50 (Balsam Poplar) .. 1/6
 Dilitata, D. 50 (Upright Poplar) 2/-

PROSTHANTHERA (Tas. Lilac)

- Ovalifolia, E. 10; purple, showy 1/9

PRUNUS (Flowering Plums)

- Nigra, D. 12; blackish foliage 1/9
 Pissardi, D. 15; coppery crimson foli-
 age; for warm climates 1/9
 Sinensis, D. 6; double, pink 1/9
 Sinensis, D. 6; double, white 1/9
 Vesuvius, D. 15; an improvement on
 Pissardi; recommended 1/9

PUNICA (Pomegranate)

- Andre Leroy, fl. pl., D. 10; double,
 red 1/6

PYRUS (Mountain Ash, or Rowan)

- Acuparia, D. 30; small red berries 1/9

QUERCUS (Oak)

- Palustris D. 50 (Pin Oak); foliage
 turns deep crimson in autumn 2/6
 Robus, D. 50 (English Oak) 2/-
 Virens, E. 40 (Evergreen Oak) 2/-
RAPHIOLEPIS (Indian Hawthorn)
 Indica, E. 8; white, pink centre, fol-
 lowed by blue berries 1/6

RETINOSPORA

- Plumosa, E. 20; beautifully plumed 2/-
 Plumosa aurea, E. 20; golden form of
 above 2/-

RHUS

- Succedanea, D. 10; leaves bright crim-
 son in Autumn; non-suckering 2/-

ROSMARINUS (Rosemary)

- Officinalis, E. 6 1/-

RUSSELLIA

- Juncea, E. 4; scarlet tubular flowers .. 1/9

SALIX (Willow)

- Babylonica, D. 50 (Weeping Willow) 1/-
 Caprea, D. 30 (Pussy Willow) 1/-

SAMBUCCUS (Elder Berry)

- Aurea, D. 15; golden leaves 1/6
 Nigra, D.; black stems 1/6

SCHINUS (Pepper Tree)

- Molle, E. 20. A fast-growing shade
 tree, for hot, dry climates. Special
 quotes for quantities 1/6

SPARTIUM (Broom)

- Juncea, E. 8 (Spanish); yellow 1/6

SPIREA (May)

- Reevesiana, D. 5; single, white 1/-
 Reevesiana, fl. pl., D. 5; double, white 1/-
 Anthony Waterer, D. 4; single, red .. 1/6

STENOCARPUS (Queensland Fire Tree)

Cunninghami, E. 30; bright scarlet 2/-

STERCULEA (Kurrajong)

Diversifolia, E. 50. Recommended as a shade and fodder tree; slow-growing, but valuable in drought 1/6

Acerifolia, E. 50 (Flame Tree); vivid scarlet 1/9

SYRINGA (Lilac)

Can supply named kinds—each 2/-

TAMARIX (Flowering Cypress)

Gallica, D. 12; pink 1/6

Japonica plumosa, D. 12; pink 1/6

TECOMA

Capensis, E. 12; red 1/6

Smithii, E. 10; orange yellow 1/9

Velutina, E. 10; yellow 1/9

TELOPEA (Waratah)

Speciosissima, E. 10; crimson 2/-

TRISTANIA (Brush Box)

Conferta, E. 40 (Lophostenon Australis); for street planting or shade;

quick-growing, deep rooting, and drought resistant 1/6

ULMUS (Elm)

Campestris, D. 80 (English Elm) 2/-

Chinensis, E. 30 (Chinese Weeping) .. 2/-

VERONICA

Andersoni, E. 3; blue 1/9

Gracilis, E. 3; white 1/9

Imperialis, E. 3; amaranth red 1/9

Variabilis, E. 3; purple pink 1/9

VIBURNUM

Opulus, D. 8 (Guelder Rose, or Snow-ball Tree) 1/9

Plicatum, D. 6 (Jap. Guelder Rose) .. 2/-

Suspensum, E. 6; white, scented 1/9

Tinus, E. 6 (Lauristinus); white 1/9

Tinus Lucidum, E. 8; white 1/9

VIOLET

Ascanius; single violet, purple doz. 2/6

California; dark blue doz. 2/6

King of Doubles; double, blue doz. 5/-

Princess of Wales; dark violet .. doz. 2/6

CLIMBING PLANTS

AMPELOPSIS

Veitchi, D. (Virginian Creeper). First-class deciduous climber. The leaves turn red in Autumn 1/9

BIGNONIA

Australis, E. (Wonga Vine); cream and brown; vigorous climber 1/9

Cherere, E.; orange red; tender 2/-

Guilfoylei, D.; orange brown 2/-

Jasminoides, E.; rose and purple 1/9

Jasminoides alba, E.; white 1/9

Lindleyana, E.; lilac 1/9

Tweediana, E. (Chicken's Claw); very vigorous; clear yellow 1/9

Venusta, E.; orange; winter flowerer 1/9

BOUGAINVILLEA (Paper Flower)

Glabra Sanderiana, E.; magenta 1/9

Magnifica Trailli, E.; bright purple red; the best of all; very free 2/-

FICUS (Climbing Fig)

Stipulata, E. 1/6

GELSEMIUM (Carolina Jasmine)

Sempervirens, E.; yellow, fragrant 2/-

HEDERA (Ivy)

Helix, E. (English) 1/9

Madieriensis variegata, E. 2/-

JASMINUM (Jasmine)

Grandiflorum, E.; white 2/-

Poicoicum, E.; white, tender 2/6

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

Caprifolium, E.; English, fragrant 1/9

Halleana, E.; best white 1/9

Sinensis, E.; white and red 1/9

Tartarica Splendens, E.; scarlet 1/9

MANDEVILLEA

Sauveolens, E.; white, fragrant 1/9

RHYNCHOSPERMUM

Jasminoides, E.; white, scented 2/-

SOLANUM

Jasminoides, E.; white 1/9

Seafortianum, E.; blue 1/9

Wendlandi, E.; lavender blue 1/9

TASCONIA (Passion Flower)

Ignea, E.; scarlet 2/-

Mollissima, E.; pink, yellow fruits 1/-

THUNBERGIA

Gibsoni, E.; orange, very free 1/9

WISTARIA

Multijuga alba, D.; white 2/-

Multijuga rosea, D.; very pale pink 2/-

Sinensis, D.; lavender 2/-

Sinensis alba, D.; white 2/-

Sinensis, fl. pl., D.; double blue 2/-

HEDGE PLANTS

BOUGAINVILLEA TRAILLI.—Similar to above, but darker and more profuse flowering. Plant 2ft. apart. 18/- doz.

CAMPHOR LAUREL.—For tall hedges or breakwinds. For hedges, plant 4ft. apart; for breakwinds, 6ft. 12/- doz.

COPROSMA LUCIDA.—Dark, glossy green foliage; hardy. Good for seaside. Plant 3ft. apart. 15/- doz.

CRATAEGUS CRENULATA.—An evergreen hedge, hardy, covered in Autumn with berries; plant 2ft. apart. 15/- doz.

- CUPRESSUS TORULOSA.**—Used largely for breakwinds in cold climates. Plant 3ft. apart. Seedlings, 18/- doz.; cuttings, 33/- doz. Recommended in place of *Macrocarpa*, on account of the latter's tendency to die out in patches without any apparent reason.
- DURANTA.**—A neat hedge; purplish blue; plant 2ft. apart. 12/- doz.
- HIBISCUS (Single Scarlet).**—A showy hedge for warm climates. Plant 3ft. apart. 18/- doz.
- LANTANA.**—For hedges. Plant 2ft. apart. 10/- doz.
- LAUREL (English).**—Good hedge for cold climates. Plant 3ft. apart. 15/- doz.
- LIGUSTRUM PUBESCENS (Privet).**—Small leaves; good, hardy hedge. Plant 12 inches apart. 2/- doz., 10/- per 100.
- LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM (Privet).**—Large leaves; an excellent hardy hedge; disease and drought resistant. Plant 24 inches apart. 2/- doz., 10/- per 100.
- LIGUSTRUM AUREUM (Golden Privet).**—Golden variegated foliage. Plant 2ft. apart. In pots, 10/- per doz.; field grown, 7/6 per doz., 45/- per 100.
- OLIVE (Common).**—A good, hardy hedge. Plant 2ft. apart. 12/- doz.
- TECOMA CAPENSIS.**—Plant 2ft. apart. Orange red. 15/- doz.

BREAKWINDS AND SHELTER TREES

We have grouped under this heading some of the ornamental and fruit trees suitable for breakwinds, as well as shelter for animals. For breakwinds, plant 8 to 20 feet apart, depending on thickness of break required, for the closer planted they are quicker and thicker the breakwind. For shelter, plant in groups of 3 to 20, so as to give good compact shade where required.

- ALMONDS.**—Deciduous. Good payable crops in right climates. 15/- doz.
- CAMPHOR LAUREL.**—Evergreen; good for warm climates. 12/- doz.
- CAROB TREES.**—Good shelter and good food for animals. 16/- doz.
- CUPRESSUS TORULOSA.**—Good in cold climates, evergreen, seedlings. 16/- doz.
- EUCALYPTUS** (*Botryoides*, 10/- doz., *Corynocalyx*, 10/- doz., *Globulus*, 10/- doz.).—Fast-growing evergreens.
- LAUREL (English).**—For cold climates; mostly used as a hedge. 15/- doz.
- LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM.**—Quick-growing evergreen. 2/- doz., 10/- 100.
- LOQUATS.**—Evergreen; for warm climates, and usually very profitable, and makes a good break. 21/- doz.
- MACADAMIA.**—Evergreen; where suitable should make a good break, but somewhat slow-growing here. 18/- doz.
- OLIVES.**—Evergreen; makes a good break; slow growing. 12/- doz.
- PEARS (China and Keiffer).**—Deciduous; 15/- doz.
- PEPPERS.**—Evergreen break for dry climates, not thick. 12/- doz.
- PECANS.**—Deciduous, fast growing; suitable for good soils. 21/- doz.
- PITTSPOURUM.**—Evergreen; but, as it is a host for Indian wax scale and borers, we cannot recommend.
- PINUS.**—If either cold or warm climates, fast growing, and does not unduly rob the soil. 15/- doz.
- TRISTANIA (Lophostemon, or Brush Box).**—Evergreen, fast growing and shallow rooting; for warm climates. 12/- doz.
- WALNUTS.**—Good where conditions are suitable. 24/- doz.

PLANTING HINTS

In every human activity opinions differ, so the following observations are meant for beginners, who often ask for a few hints as to proceedings, for it is of vital importance to give proper care and attention before and after planting if the best results are to be obtained.

UNPACKING.—Upon advice of despatch of trees, do not allow them to lie at the station or wharf, maybe exposed to sun, wind, rain or frost, but take delivery at the earliest opportunity, unpack, great care being taken to cut the outside ropes of the package so that the different sorts may not become mixed, then moisten the roots, and plant at once, if possible. If plants do not seem to be in good shape or unsatisfactory, notify us at once, as it is to our interest as well as yours to have your stock reach you in good condition. Avoid unnecessary exposure, for the natural place for the roots is

in the ground. If trees are dry and withered on arrival, bury roots and tops in moist earth for several days. If unable to plant, heel the trees in.

HEELING IN.—Dig a trench or furrow about a foot wide and six to eight inches deep, and length according to number of trees. If you have a large number to heel in, make the trench two or three feet wide. Dip all the roots in water and then stand the trees closely in trench, and shake fine loose soil well in amongst them, so as to cover the roots well; pack down firmly and water if soil is dry. Then fill in all the loose soil. Deciduous trees can be kept that way a long time without any detriment, but citrus or evergreens should not be heeled in longer than is absolutely necessary, and of these leaves should be cut off so as to relieve the strain on the trees.

ASPECT.—Any average soil will grow fruit trees, provided it is well worked, but in selecting a site for an orchard an easterly to north-easterly aspect is best. However, in small gardens, where these conditions are not always available, good treatment will give satisfactory results. The matter of shelter for orchards, especially citrus, is important, as also drainage and convenience. The higher land will be easily drained should it be necessary to do so. On low-lying lands the cold air settles and frosts are more frequent, more severe, and later than higher up. Light sandy soils where Potash constituents dominate generally produce finer skinned, heavier, better textured fruits than heavy black or clay soils, which usually have a high percentage of Nitrogen tending to larger size, thicker skin and poorer color.

DRAINAGE.—It does not necessarily follow that elevated land is well drained, as drainage is through the subsoil, and the red and white clays, irrespective of elevation and contour of land, are too retentive for best drainage, unless it has a goodly mixture of gravel or small stones.

PREPARING.—If the land you intend planting is new, or has been lying undisturbed for years, plough it fairly shallow the first time, preferably when it is dry, rather than too wet; leave it for as long a time as you can to sweeten, then harrow it down, and cross-plough it double depth, i.e., subsoil, or plough two furrows deep. The plough in the bottom furrow should have the mouldboard removed, so as to only loosen the soil, and not bring it to the top. The deeper it is stirred the better. Land with loose or sandy subsoil will do without subsoiling (although we think it is profitable in all cases). New land is mostly acid, or sour, and trees (particularly citrus) don't take to it until it is sweetened. Roughly breaking it up and planting **BEFORE IT IS READY** (so as not to lose a season) is mostly a good way of losing a season, particularly if the weather sets in dry and windy.

VARIETIES TO PLANT.—If, as a commercial investment, a large area is being planted, we cannot too strongly emphasise the necessity of confining the plantation to a few well-tested varieties that are known to do well in your locality, and have proved a profitable investment. Frequently we hear orchardists regretting the error they made when first planting, in having too many varieties, and consequently they never have sufficient of any one sort to enable them to market in a satisfactory manner. Plant new and untried kinds for testing only, but in small home gardens the aim should be to plant so as to have a continuous supply of fruit throughout the season.

POLLINATION.—Many varieties do not crop as well if planted in a block by themselves as when other sorts, flowering at the same time (or slightly earlier) are planted amongst them. Both varieties should produce large quantities of pollen and should come into bearing at about the same age and should be good commercial varieties. In new plantings it is advisable to plant four rows and then two of the pollinating variety should prove most convenient for all operations. In established orchards pollinators can be worked on limbs on the windward side of the trees, or every third tree in every third row can be topworked. Bees are usually considered the best pollenising agent and one colony to an acre is considered a fair distribution. Failures in setting can also be due to frosts, heavy rains, or insect pests injuring blooms.

TIME TO PLANT.—Deciduous fruit trees, such as Peaches, Plums, Apples, etc., should be planted during May, June, July and August; and, in dry districts, it is advantageous to plant as early in the Winter as possible, always provided the soil is reasonably moist; for, although trees are dormant, the roots remain active. Evergreen trees, such as Oranges, Lemons, etc., can be planted at almost any season of the year, but late February, March and April are the best months for Autumn planting, and August, September and October for Spring planting. Only plant in Winter months in localities fairly free from frost. It is sometimes better to plant citrus, if land is ready, when weather is favorable than to wait for any certain set period, when adverse conditions may prevail.

POSITIONS FOR FRUIT TREES.—If the orchard is on the average fairly well drained slope, the highest parts should be allotted for Apricots, following on in succession in the order named down the slope with Peaches and Nectarines, Plums, Apples, Pears, Quinces, Persimmons, and Nuts. Where the citrus family are intended to be planted, they also should have a high or well drained position. All Citrus and Stone fruits should never be planted where there is a possibility of stagnant water around the roots.

DISTANCE APART FOR TREES.—It is important for commercial planting to plant far enough apart for convenience in spraying, cultivation and other operations, so that when fully grown they will not shade and crowd one another. The usual distance is 20 feet, but in rich soils it may be necessary to space 22 to 25 feet, or even more, and in small gardens where water is always available, trees can be planted 12 to 16 feet apart, provided they are well treated and cared for.

• **STAKING.**—Stake out in advance so that you can work the soil for about 3 feet around the stake, and have it in good order at planting time, especially for evergreens. If possible plant on southern side of stake to protect tree from sunburn, and when tying plant to stake never enclose tree and stake in the same loop.

HOLES.—If you have many to plant, have the holes opened shortly before the trees arrive. Use a flat hoe or spade, and make holes 8 to 10 inches deep and about 2 feet in diameter. Holes should be as deep, or deeper, at sides than the centre. Be careful not to dig deep holes for trees where the subsoil is stiff and will not allow the water to soak down. It is best to work the whole land at an even depth, as potholes under the trees cause the soil in the immediate neighborhood to get sour; and only Quinces, Persimmons and Pears can grow in sour soil. Digging deep holes in hard shallow ground and then planting in them will not give the best results unless the remaining land is worked to equal depth shortly afterwards.

ROOT PRUNING.—Tap roots are the long, coarse, downward-tending roots, generally without fibres or small side roots. In shallow soil, or where subsoil is stiff and retentive, cut back the tap-root, or bend to one side. In deep soil, or where the subsoil is porous, let it remain in its natural position. Some trees have hardly any tap-roots at all. Cut the jagged ends of all the larger and lengthy roots, and any that are bruised and damaged in transit, smooth and clean with a sharp knife, so that when the tree is placed in position the roots will assume a natural position.

DEPTH OF PLANTING.—A safe rule is to plant about same depth as tree stood in the nursery; that can be seen by the lighter color of the bark where the soil covered it. Citrus and stone fruits are most liable to gum, and should not be planted deep on shallow clayey soils. Walnuts, Persimmons and Pears should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, and the tap root of the three lastnamed planted full depth straight down. If you have any difficulty in judging where the ground line is after hole is open, put a chalk mark on the stake before opening the hole.

FILLERS.—Where Pears, Apples, Walnuts and other sorts that take a few years before bearing commercially paying crops are planted. Many plant an extra tree in

between each permanent tree, but such fillers should only be quick-growing and early-cropping kinds, such as Japanese Plums, Peaches and Passionfruit. Rightly handled, they will often pay the working expenses of the orchard until the permanent trees come to payable age, but the fillers should not be allowed to remain so long that they injure the permanent trees by encroaching on them. The reasoning is that the extra cost is only the purchasing price of the filler trees, as the cost of working is no more than if only permanent trees are planted. The fillers should be planted in rows with the permanent trees, so as to allow a clear land between the rows one way for cultivation purposes, etc.

Of course, where the intervening space is used for berry bushes or vegetables, fillers would not be advantageous. But hay, grain crops and pumpkins seem very destructive to young trees, except perhaps in very rich deep soil.

PLANTING.—Don't take out too many trees at one time. Roll a wet bag around the roots. In windy or hot weather see that all roots are kept moist while you are operating; carry a kerosene tin or bucket of water with you, and dip the roots of each tree in the water just before you plant it. As the roots of each tree vary in depth, you may in some holes have to fill in soil before putting in the tree, or it would be too deep; or you may have to scoop out a little soil for the deeper roots. Fill in some of the finest soil, and try to distribute the roots as evenly as their position will allow, and press the soil well in amongst the roots near the main stem, and put your fingers under the topmost roots and pull them up out of the soil, and outwards, so that only the lower roots are covered in the first lot of soil you put in. Then fill in more soil, and proceed in the same way until all the roots are covered and lay well embedded, and at different depths; all the while see that the soil is set firm around the main stem of the tree. Then with your foot press the soil down firmly. Unless the soil is very wet and heavy, you can hardly plant too firm (too loose planting has killed thousands of trees). Finally fill in the rest of the soil and leave surface loose. Tie the trees firmly to the stake, but cross each tie between the stake and the tree, or insert some grass or soft material to prevent the tree from chafing. If possible avoid planting when extremely wet or during high drying winds. In districts where frosts are severe enough to loosen the soil around newly planted trees, we would suggest treading the soil firmly down every time this occurs, otherwise the plant may die through being dried out by the loose soil.

PLANTING BALLED AND POTTED TREES.—Dig holes large and deep enough to admit the ball of earth. Soak the ball thoroughly before planting, and then place in the hole about one or two inches below the general surface level. Do not disturb the ball of soil and roots unnecessarily. Then fill in with well pulverised soil around the ball, press firmly, then water, and when soaked away, fill in balance of soil. Watering right on the ball is essential so that the moisture will penetrate through the ball of earth until the plant is established. If in paper pots merely lift out.

TREES TENDER TO FROST should be planted when weather is warm and moist, either in early Autumn or Spring, and protected during the first three Winters. Many kinds may be successfully grown in districts otherwise unsuitable, as mature trees will stand more frost than young trees.

RECORDING.—Remove all labels from trees so that they may not cut the limbs. Use architect's cartridge paper or blue print for a permanent record or map of the names and varieties planted for future reference.

WATERING.—Deciduous trees, if planted in time, seldom need watering. Should the Spring be so dry that it is wanted, dig a narrow hole close to the tree, and pour the water in the hole, let it soak away, fill, and then mulch well, but do not press soil down which has been recently watered, as this tends to make the soil hard. Evergreen trees, in dry weather, need watering at planting. If the soil is very dry, put the water in either before you plant or just when the roots are covered and trodden firmly. If you have to water them later on, treat as described above for Summer fruit. Nut trees seem to do better when regularly watered the first two years.

CULTIVATION after planting is necessary to ensure successful results. Many failures are caused by planting in soil where it is too wet, or not stirring it up and airing it after a very heavy watering or rains. Do not neglect your trees by growing crops of cereals, grasses, vegetables, etc., right up to the young trees, for in dry weather such trees have absolutely no chance at all to do well, as the crop takes all the moisture. Newly planted trees should have a space of at least 4 feet all round quite free of other growth, and be cultivated 2 to 4 inches deep about three to five times the first Summer, by hoeing or shallow forking, but if properly mulched they will not require so much attention. Soil worked too wet packs together and excludes the air, and that destroys the bacteria life; consequently the plant does not thrive in it. Plants in such soil look quite well until the Summer heat begins, when they generally turn yellow and gradually die. Stirring the soil often, and getting it into good condition around the roots, will often avert failure. White ants destroy more young trees than is generally suspected.

As the Spring comes along, generally with drying winds, it is necessary to keep the soil loose and friable around each plant, and plants planted during wet seasons or in heavy soil should be particularly attended to, as it is likely that such soil has got doughy or cakey and does not allow any air to circulate through it, and without a given quantity of air around the roots the bacteria life is inactive, and sickly or dead plants result.

MULCHING is spreading either brush scrapings, leaves, stable manure, straw, grass, reeds, hay, bark or sawdust around each tree for about three or four feet from the base of the tree, and from one to three inches deep. It is particularly beneficial in dry windy weather, as it prevents the moisture in the covered ground from escaping so quickly and maintains a more equitable temperature about the roots. It is preferable that mulching takes place before hot dry weather sets in. Should not mulching material be available, the next best—if weather is unfavorable—is to hill up loose soil about each tree four to six inches deep, and keep such hills well worked and loose. Wherever the surface soil is allowed to remain hard and crusty the moisture dries out very quickly. Citrus and other Evergreen trees seem to get away better with this extra attention.

BREAKWINDS.—If your land has not a natural breakwind, it is a decided advantage to plant one on the side of the prevailing wind (this is generally West). The quickest growing and most effective is *Pinus Insignis*, which, although a shallow rooter, does not seem to affect fruit trees. Other trees used for the same purpose as Loquats (for warm districts), Sugar Gums, Blue Gums, *Tristania*, Pecans, *Cupressus Torulosa*, and Walnuts. (See special list).

MANURING.—On rich soils manuring at planting is not advisable, but on poorish soils a couple of handfuls of fertiliser is always beneficial, for it gives the tree a quick start. Spread it in the hole, and mix it in the soil before planting. On no account use manure in direct contact on the bare roots or too thickly near the barrel of the tree. Or you can leave the manuring until the tree has become established and started growing, when you can spread it around the surface of the ground and hoe it in. Bearing trees are best manured in late Winter or early Spring. For Citrus it is often advisable to give a light manuring in early Autumn as well. Green manuring is advantageous in supplying humus to the soil.

For old bearing trees a top-dressing with new soil is specially beneficial, especially on shallow soils. Nitrogen is a stimulant generally credited with promoting the growth and also deepens the foliage color; deficiency is indicated by stunted growth and yellowish, sickly foliage. Phosphoric acid supposedly stimulates maturity in growth, hastens the ripening of fruits, encourages root development, and aids in the use of other ingredients. Potash is credited with developing the woody part of the stems, the fleshy part of fruits and assists in the formation of starch.

LIME is generally not regarded as a manure, but has both a chemical and mechanical action in the soil and renders the other plant foods more effective and corrects acidity, but is more or less inactive in soils deficient in phosphates. Supposedly matures the growth earlier, the fruit buds more robust, tending to heavier crops.

PRUNING FIRST YEAR.—To secure the best results, it is necessary to cut all deciduous trees back the same season as they are planted. If the tree is a single rod, cut it off about 15 to 18 inches (about knee high or thereabouts) above the ground (more height can be given if you wish, but low set trees are best). If tree has a head—as most of them have—remove all but three to five of the best situated branches, and cut the selected ones back to within 6 to 8 inches from where they join the stem. See that you cut them over an outward pointing bud; but if the limbs sit so that one side wants filling, see that the bud you cut over points in the direction of the gap you want filled. The best plan is to plant your tree unpruned, and leave the head on until the Spring, just as the sap is rising. The roots seem to be more active if head is left till Spring than if cut at planting time.

SUMMER TRAINING OR PRUNING.—The first Summer the trees generally do not grow enough for summer pruning. But should the growth be sufficiently strong, then treat as described below. In the second and third years the growth is generally strong enough to benefit by Summer pruning, hence as soon as the leading shoots have reached the point where you wish them to branch, usually about 12 to 20 inches long, depending on variety, pinch the soft tops off with your fingers, for this forces the growth to branch again without checking the flow of sap. Don't leave them grow long and wood hard before you touch them, as that often retards their growth, particularly if weather is dry. The aim of Summer pruning is to make strong limbs branch into good shape, so as not to sacrifice too much growth when Winter pruning. Do not do any Summer pruning so late that there is not good chances of good growth afterwards.

PRUNING is essential for good fruit, and to grow a tree that will carry good crops later, hard cutting may be necessary in the early life of tree. When that objective has been obtained, then modify the hard cutting so that the energy of the tree makes fruiting growth instead, and when the tree has begun bearing only prune sufficiently to renew the fruiting growth as required by the tree. And it must be noted that Apples, Pears, Cherries and Apricots and English Plums bear most fruits on the spur growth, consequently slower in bearing than Peach Nectarine and Japanese Plum, which mainly bear on the last season's growth, so it is necessary to prune accordingly.

For irregular bearing trees we would suggest the long Leader system or some form of it to improve the bearing. For full guidance in pruning apply to the local Fruit Inspectors or to the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

FROST PROTECTION.—The handiest protection is by placing boughs of trees, cane, or cornstalks, etc., firmly into the ground in a circle around the tree, or tall stakes placed in such positions that a covering of bagging or cloth can be thrown over on each occasion frost threatens. In very frosty localities it is always advisable to hill up the soil a few inches around the plant, for, in the event of the top being frozen and killed, sufficient is left to enable the plant to re-establish itself.

PROTECTING TREES.—If trees are planted where animals are likely to damage them or nearby roadways where they are likely to be damaged by vehicles, it is advisable to erect tree-guards around them if the best results are to be expected, for damaged trees are often spoilt in shape, becoming hidebound and stunted, and often delayed in coming into bearing.

SPRAYING.—It is not necessary to spray newly-planted deciduous trees, but it is an additional safeguard against infection. The best spray for this purpose would be Lime Sulphur or a coating of whitewash containing a little crude carbolic helps to prevent sunscald and attacks from borers. Very few plants exist that do not in some manner furnish food for something else, hence most trees, plants, etc., are subject to attacks from insects, scale, and fungi. For control and full guidance see Bulletin 72, issued by Department of Agriculture or local Fruit Inspectors.

THINNING FRUIT.—To get the best color and size in fruit it is necessary to thin out the fruit on such heavy croppers as Trivett's apples, many of the Japanese plums

and some peaches, as some years they set more fruit than they can bring to maturity in first-class fruit, and if allowed to carry more than is reasonable, the tree gets a set-back, and takes one or two years to recover its normal strength to carry another good crop. Judicious thinning tends to more even annual crops, less labor in picking and grading, and prevents breakage of the limbs. A light dressing of quick-acting fertiliser, such as sulphate of ammonia, with a little muriate of potash, just after the fruit has set helps to bring a very heavy crop on, but it does not bring as good grade fruit as thinning, and if weather remains dry the fertiliser is more or less inactive.

STORING & PICKING.—Late Pears and Apples are best if allowed to remain on as late as possible, as the fuller the maturity the better the keeping; observation will show that, when fruits part readily from the spurs, that they are ready to pick, and doubt can be determined by cutting a few fruits, and, if pips are brownish color, they are fit. Shrivelling sometimes occurs, and may be due to picking too soon, or storing in too dry an atmosphere. Where suitable sheds are unavailable small quantities may be stored in boxes in such materials as dry, clean chaff, sand, bracken, and special wrapping paper. Early kinds are best used direct from the tree, as their season is soon over. For full guidance, apply to Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

TOP WORKING.—This is often done to save time and so change unsuitable kinds into more profitable ones. Some prefer to cut hard back and then graft the required variety on the top of the stumps; but we think surer and better results can be secured by cutting back to stumps in the Winter or early Spring, and then leaving 2 to 5 of the strongest shoots on each stump to be budded the following Summer or Autumn.

FRUIT SPLITTING sometimes occurs with various fruits, and is usually attributed to a sudden acceleration of sap, and generally follows rainy periods.

PULPING FRUIT.—See Bulletin by the Department of Agriculture.

PACKING FRUIT.—See Bulletin 130, by the Department of Agriculture.

PRESERVING FRUITS.—See Bulletin 88, by Department of Agriculture.

DRYING FRUITS.—See Bulletin 52, by Department of Agriculture.

ORCHARD NURSERY WORK, BUDDING AND GRAFTING.—See Bulletin 63.

GRAFTING WAXES.—(a) For Root Grafting, 4lb. of resin, 2lb. of beeswax, 1lb. of mutton tallow, or linseed oil, 1 pint; dissolve over a slow fire, and apply warm with a small brush. If necessary to apply this with the hands, it is best to keep them well greased, so as to prevent the wax sticking to them. (b) For Open Air Grafting: 1lb. beeswax, 2lb. resin; melt resin first, then add the beeswax; when these have melted and mixed, allow them to cool until beginning to thicken, then add denatured grain alcohol $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, and stir until wax becomes a golden yellow color. (c) Liquid Wax: Resin 1lb. beeswax 1oz. turpentine 1 tablespoonful alcohol 5oz.; resin should be melted, removed from the fire, tallow added and liquids stirred in gradually; this mixture remains fluid; then bottle and apply with brush, or use parafin wax which can be bought at any store.

MANURE FORMULA.—Any vegetable matter is suitable—old grass, bracken, straw, maize stalks, inferior hay, etc. Much water is necessary to ensure that the stack is kept in a moist condition, and if such cannot be applied the stack should be built with a somewhat hollow centre to absorb the rainfall of which probably should approximate 25 to 30 inches per annum. Less rain or droughty periods prolong the decay process, which should be fairly complete in six months or less with warm weather and ample moisture. Layers about 1ft. deep of vegetable matter may be laid in a pit for

preference, otherwise on bare land, and then sprinkled with a mixture of 67lb. Sulphate Ammonia, 23lb. Superphosphate, 60lb. Carbonate of Lime, or very finely ground limestone per ton of vegetable matter; then more vegetable matter, etc. If the straw, etc., is loose or open, the Sulphate Ammonia may be only occasionally applied as the stack is built. If not a large stack, then if applied at the top it will carry through in solution.

Approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of straw, etc., will make 10 tons of stable manure—moisture mainly making up the extra. If dairy urine is available a 10 per cent. dilution is believed to be equal to the Sulphate Ammonia, which may therefore be omitted. (The addition of lime is necessary to prevent a too acid condition being created in which the bacteria will not thrive).

PEST REMEDIES—Fungoid, Scale, Insect

We are often asked to recommend controlling remedies for various pests that affect Fruit Trees, Roses, etc., and as many of these applications reach us during our busy season, we are not able to deal with them as fully as we would wish. We herewith give below some common pests and remedies for control. For full guidance, apply to the Department of Agriculture, Sydney, or to the local Fruit Inspector.

ANTHRACNOSE.—See Black Spot grapes.

APHIS (Black and Green).—Nicotine Sulph., Lime Sulphur, or Sunlight Wash.

APPLE BLOTCH.—Bordeaux (6.4.40). Apply when fruits are half grown.

APPLE LEAF JASSID.—Spray Nicotine Sulphate (Blackleaf 40), 1 pint 100 gallons water, with hard soap added at the rate of 1lb. to 50 gallons of solution. The best time to spray is when the young Jassids are first noticed in early Spring.

ARMILLARIA.—Open out soil around the base of the tree and swab with Sulphate of Iron, Bluestone Paste, or strong Bordeaux. If soil is opened up around and under the butt to let the sunlight in, it often helps. Where this trouble is prevalent, make a large mound of soil and plant in that.

BEETLES.—Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead.

BLACK OR BROWN SCALE.—Oil or Oil Soda.

BLACK SPOT, GRAPES.—Swab in Winter, 10 water, 1 sulphuric acid solution, then Bordeaux 4.4.40 until crops is cut.

BLACK SPOT ON CITRUS.—Spray with Bordeaux Oil Spray, 4.4.80; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of Oil. The first at blossoming time in October; the second in November and the third in December. Collect all diseased fruits.

BLACK SPOT, ROSES.—Sulphur Arsenate dust.

BLACK SPOT, APPLE AND PEAR.—Bordeaux, lime sulphur, spray at spur burst, again when petals falling, again at Summer strength if necessary.

BORERS IN FRUIT TREES OF ALL KINDS.—Fill holes with methylated spirits. Penetrate holes with thin wire; destroy badly infected trees in which it breeds. White-wash with a little crude carbolic added will often act as a preventive against borers and sunscald during the early stages of newly planted trees.

BROWN ROT.—Lime Sulphur.

BROWN SPOT OF MANDARIN.—No efficient remedy. Bordeaux (6.4.80).

BROWN ROT OF CITRUS.—Spray Bordeaux (6.4.80). Should be sprayed before April. Clean up all rubbish around trees.

CANKER.—Cut and clean and then paint with Bordeaux paste.

CITRUS SCAB, RUST, OR SCURF.—Spray Bordeaux (6, 4, 100) plus 10%, red oil as soon as possible after most of the petals have fallen from main crop blossoming.

CODLIN MOTH.—Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green. Spray dormant and Pink Stages; Bandage Traps from December 1st to February 28th, should be examined every fourteen days, and all larvae killed; bandages to remain on the tree until June 1st and not later than July 1st.

COLLAROT.—Cut infected part away and paint over with bluestone paste, or break down old cow manure until it becomes a thick paste, and then paint around the infected parts. This trouble is mostly due to defective drainage, and attention to that matter will often reduce it to a minimum.

COTTONY CUSHION.—See Oil Soda.

CROWN GALL.—This organism is inherent in some soils and is not noticed until fruit trees are established, and before giving nurserymen the credit for infection an examination of soils should be made. So far no satisfactory remedy is available, but dipping the roots in a bluestone paste before planting is the only preventive available. Crop land with oats, barley, rye, cowpeas and velvet beans, which resist this trouble. Spreading sulphur around plants may help.

CURCULIO OF VINE.—Inject and treat same as borer.

CUT WORMS.—Mix 1lb. Paris Green and 24lbs. bran thoroughly while dry, then add about 2 or 3 gallons water to which has been added 1lb. of treacle; scatter the mixture lightly over the infected area as late in the afternoon as possible. The bait will be moist during the night, when the cut worms emerge from their hiding places to feed; may be necessary to bait twice. Spraying arsenate of lead, 1lb. to 20 gallons, on the side cut worms are approaching will help to check.

DICKY RICE, or OSTICO can be trapped by having mandarins impregnated with Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead, place skin side downwards under the tree.

DIEBACK OF ROSES.—Drastic pruning of affected growths to healthy wood as soon as noticed, while painting the stem with sulphuric acid; 1oz. to 1 gallon water is effective, or paint with Condy's Crystals, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to gallon water.

ELEPHANT BEETLE.—Same as borer.

EXANTHEMA, OR DIEBACK IN CITRUS.—Attend to draining if defective. Spray early in Spring. Bordeaux 6-4-80, plus red oil 1%, and, in addition, the working of 1-2lbs. of bluestone crystals around the tree, according to the age.

FOLIAGE-EATING INSECTS.—Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green.

FRECKLING (STONE FRUITS).—Spray with Peach Bordeaux, 3 parts Blue Stone; 9 parts Lime, 50 parts Water. First spraying at bud swelling time, and the second when the flowers are showing pink.

FRUIT FLY.—Pick up all fallen and infested fruit every 3 to 7 days. Spray the foliage of susceptible trees once a week for 5 weeks before ripening of each variety with 1 gallon of Fruit Syrup made up by boiling 5lbs. of Fruit in 1 gallon of water; strain off then add 3 gallons of water, 4lbs. Molasses and 5oz. Arsenate of Lead Powder or 8oz. Arsenate Lime Paste. Each tree should receive about 8 fluid ozs. of the spray.

GREEN FLY.—Nicotine Sulp.

GUMMING OR GUMMOSIS.—Often due to heavy impermeable subsoil (a condition unfavorable to the thrifty growth of the tree), excessive accumulation of water around the tree for a period, accentuated by high fertility or excessive manuring or con-

tinuous wet weather; freezing in Spring, or lack of some essential plant food. Remedy drainage if such exist: cut away all diseased parts, clean and paint wounds with Bordeaux Paste, and, if gumming is bad, cincturing the bark with a sharp knife to allow the rank sap to escape will often have beneficial results.

HARES OR RABBITS EATING YOUNG TREES.—(a) Soak a piece of soft timber in wood preserving oil, and place on stake near tree, or plant with any strong-smelling manure or other substance; (b) else paint a wash of 1oz. strychnine sulphate dissolved in 3 quarts of boiling water and dissolve in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of laundry starch in 1 pint of cold water. Stir the starch solution into the strychnine liquid, and boil the mixture clear, then add 6ozs. of glycerine and stir thoroughly; let the mixture cool before applying it to the trees with a paint brush.

INDIAN WAX.—Oil Soda. Spray in February.

LEAF CURL.—Bordeaux (6.440), Lime Sulphur, winter strength. Spray thoroughly when dormant as soon as pruning is finished.

MELANOSE.—A blackish discoloration of the skin of citrus fruits and tough to the touch like sandpaper. After blooms have dropped, all dead and diseased wood and twigs should be cut and burned. Spray with Bordeaux 6.40 with 1 per cent. of red oil added. Spray from October to December, and, if necessary, immediately the bloom falls.

MAORI.—A reddish brown discoloration of the skin of citrus fruit; so far no efficient remedy.

MILDEW DOWNEY.—Bordeaux 6, 4, 40, or atomic sulphur.

MILDEW, ROSES.—Sulphur Arsenate, Sulphur. See Radium.

MITES.—Nicotine Sulph. or Lime Sulph.

MOTHS.—Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green.

MUSSEL SCALE.—Nic. Sulph., Lime Sulph., or Oil.

NEMATODES.—Very expensive and difficult to eradicate. Do not grow anything that are hosts, and starve them out is best. For small areas use carbon disulphide or formaldehyde. Sprinkle on the soil, and then cover tightly with old newspapers for a day or two, and then air the soil a while before sowing or planting.

OIDIUM (Powdery Mildew of the Vine).—Sulphur Arsenate, Atomic Sulphur or Flower of Sulphur.

OLIVE SCALE.—Oil or Oil Soda.

PEACH TIP MOTHS.—Bandage Traps where late fruits ripen.

PHYLLOXERA.—No efficient remedy; replant on proot stocks.

RED SPIDER.—Oil, Nic. Sulph., Lime Sulph.

RED SCALE.—Oil Soda, or Fumigate.

ROSE SCALE.—Lime Sulphur or Nic. Sulphur.

RUST OF PRUNE.—Bordeaux (6.440) or Lime Sulphur.

RUST ON ROSES, STONE FRUIT TREES.—Bordeaux 6, 4, 22, before buds burst.

RUTHERGLEN BUG.—Nic. Sulphur (1 pint to 75 gallons water), Phenyle spray, or Bandage Traps.

SAN JOSE.—Oil, Lime Sulphur, or Fumigation.

SCAB, APPLE AND PEAR.—Bordeaux, Lime Sulphur.

SCALE, CITRUS.—Are emulsions or Fumigate.

SHOT HOLE.—Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead.

SLUG, PEAR AND CHERRY.—Arsenate of Lead, or Paris Green.

SNAILS AND SLUGS.—Calcium Arsenate, 1lb. to 16lbs. bran mixed up together and spread along drills; or Reliable 265 Mixture.

SOOTY MOULDS OF CITRUS.—Oil sprays or fumigation.

SOUR SAP.—With sharp knife scoring bark lightly up and down in early stages only possible help.

STRAWBERRY BEETLE.—Arsenate Lead.

THRIP.—One gallon White Oil to 22 gallons water. Apply just as the blossoms commence to open and again if necessary.

WATERY CORE.—Attend to drainage. See Bulletin 26.

WHITE ANTS.—(a) Where a fruit tree has been attacked by white ants, scrape away all the wood that has been perforated by the insects, tracing it as far into the ground as possible, and paint the wound with a solution made up of two parts Stockholm tar to one part of kerosene. To make the solution, warm the tar until it becomes liquefied, then add the kerosene and mix. Apply with a brush, rubbing the solution well into the wood. White ants mostly attack trees that have decayed or been bruised beneath the surface, and care should be taken, therefore, when cultivating or ploughing, not to tear the roots or strike the butt of the trees. There is no known way of preventing white ants from attacking a tree affected as described, for the insects are always present in the soil, awaiting their opportunity. We have also found that common salt spread around the trees and worked lightly in the soil is a preventive against the ants attacking newly planted trees. (b) A bait can be made up by mixing and heating 4½lbs. molasses or treacle and 1¼lbs. sugar, then adding ¾lb. Arsenate of Soda dissolved in ½ pint of boiling water. The whole should be thoroughly mixed and then allowed to cool. Then take two pieces of white pine, about 2ft. long by 4 to 8 in. wide, spreading a thick layer of the bait on one side, and then nail the two together with the bait on the inside surface. Bury these about 6 inches in the soil, say 8ft. from either side of the tree. Spreading Paris Green powder about infected place may also help.

WHITE LOUSE.—Atomic Sulphur or Lime Sulphur on main limbs and trunk after fruit is picked.

WOOLLY APHIS.—Aphelinus, Oil Sulph., Nic. Sulphur or Oil.

Remedies

We are often asked to advise on this matter and would suggest applying to the local Fruit Inspector where possible; he is more likely to be conversant with local conditions, or for full guidance apply to the Department of Agriculture, Sydney. We herewith give below approved remedies for control which in many cases can be secured in a prepared or concentrated form at most stores.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.—Copper carbonate 5oz., ammonia 3 qrts., 40 to 50 gallons of water. Make a paste of the copper carbonate and a little water, add the ammonia, which will dissolve the paste, and then dilute to 45 galls. of water. To be used when Bordeaux cannot be applied on account of staining the fruit; use a wooden bucket.

APHELINUS MALI, the woolly aphis parasite, eliminates spraying for this trouble. Apply to Department of Agriculture for colonies of this parasite.

ARSENATE OF LEAD.—For the first spraying use at the rate of 2lb. Arsenate of Lead (commercial form) to 50 gallons of water for Codlin Moth. This should be applied just as the petals have fallen and before the calyx has closed. Spray again in 21 days,

then again in about six or nine weeks. Three applications will usually control the pest, but four applications may be necessary. Apply strong pressure for leaf-eating insects. Use a medium nozzle, neither too fine or too coarse.

ATOMIC SULPHUR.—A prepared mixture of fine sulphur and adhesive matter.

BANDAGE TRAPS.—Double a piece of hessian or bagging and tie loosely around the trunk of a tree, and examine for larvae every 7 to 10 days.

BLUESTONE PASTE.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Bluestone, 4 lbs. unslaked Lime, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons water. The Lime should be slaked to a pasty condition in $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of water and the Bluestone dissolved in 1 gallon of water, and then the two solutions mixed together and stir well.

BLUESTONE LIME.—4oz. Bluestone, 4oz. stone lime, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons water.

BLUESTONE PAINT.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Bluestone, 1 lb. Lime, 2 gallons water. Dissolve the Bluestone in 1 Gallon of water and slake Lime in $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of water. Pour together and stir well.

BLUESTONE SODA.—6 lbs. bluestone, 9 lbs. washing soda, 50 gallons water.

BORDEAUX.—6 lbs. Bluestone (Copper Sulphate), 4 lbs. Lime, 40 gallons water. Slake Lime in about $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of water and then add enough water to half the quantity required. Dissolve Bluestone in about 2 gallons of hot water and then add cold water to half the quantity required. Then pour both into a large container at the same time stirring frequently. A coarse nozzle is required for this spray. It is dangerous to fumigate within six months after spraying.

BORDEAUX PASTE.—1 lb. bluestone, 2 lbs. fresh lime, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons water. Dissolve bluestone in 1 gallon water and slack lime in $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon water; pour together and stir well.

BURGUNDY MIXTURE.—4 lbs. bluestone, 6 lbs. washing soda, 50 gallons water. Apply fresh.

FUMIGATION is mostly done on still nights from December to May, and although these various methods are most efficient for San Jose, Red and Black Scale, we have no space for details, we recommend growers to write to the Department of Agriculture, Sydney, for the special pamphlet issued, No. 1615. Do not fumigate within six months of using Bordeaux.

LIME SULPHUR.—A Winter spray for deciduous trees; 50 lbs. of lime, 100 lbs. flowers of sulphur, 50 gallons water. Make a paste of the sulphur with 10 gallons of hot water, then add the lime; as the lime slakes, add water as necessary; when the lime has slaked add hot water to make 50 gallons, and boil for one hour, stirring constantly; add water as needed to keep up to 50 gallons of solution. It is advisable to add 2 lb. Arsenate of Lead to control any leaf eating insects.

NICOTINE SULPHATE, BLACK LEAF 40, OR TOBACCO WASH.—The former is a highly concentrated prepared solution, which is very effective, but the following wash can be used if desired: Refuse tobacco (stems, etc.), 4 lbs.; soft soap, 2 lbs.; water, 10 gallons. Soak the tobacco in water for 24 hours, draw the liquor off, and boil the tobacco for three hours. Mix the two liquors after having strained off all refuse from that which has been boiled. Dissolve the soft soap by simmering in water, and add the tobacco water in the proportions named in the formula. Apply with a spray pump in early Spring before the trees break into blossom. A little washing soda added to above improves it.

OIL EMULSIONS.—White oils are now generally used for Aphis, Olive, Red and San Jose Scales, Woolly Aphis, Mites and red Spider in Winter; for Scale in July, then again in January and February.

KEROSENE EMULSION: Dissolve 8 ounces of soft soap in 1 gallon boiling water; when thoroughly dissolved add 1 gallon of the best kerosene, and mix thoroughly with a syringe till the emulsion is perfectly stable and there is no free oil; add to the mixture 13 gallons of water for winter spray, and 22 for summer spray, and apply

milk-warm. For Woolly Aphis, wiping the affected parts with a rag dipped in kerosene is very effective, and suitable for those only having a limited number of trees to do. Or, use 1 gallon red oil, 1 pint nicotine sulphate 40%, 2lbs. soap to 80 gallons of water.

OIL SODA.—8lbs. washing soda, 1 gallon red oil, 50 gallons of water; dissolve the soda in the water, add 2 gallons of this to the oil, then pour the emulsion back into the soda water. January-February the best time to spray.

OIL SULPHATE.—One gallon red oil, 1 pint nicotine sulphate, 2lbs. soap, 80 gallons of water. Thrip, Red Spider.

PARIS GREEN.—1lb. Paris Green to 100 to 200 gallons water, or 1oz. to 10 gallons.

PHENYLE SPRAY.—1 quart Phenyle, 3lbs. washing soda, 1 bar yellow soap, 40 gallons of water; shred soap and dissolve it in hot water, to which the other ingredients should be added, and the mixture made up to 40 gallons.

RESIN AND SODA.—Dissolve 6lbs. of caustic soda and 15lbs. resin over a fire in about 10 gallons of water. First grind up the resin fine, and add it to the boiling water in sprinkles, as when making porridge, and stir well. Boil till the resin is thoroughly dissolved and the mixture is of a dark brown color, and then take 1 gallon of the mixture to 10 gallons of warm water; best used warm. Spray when young scales are hatching. This must be determined by observation, and will vary in different districts.

SULPHUR.—Dust with sulphur in early morning for mildew on roses.

SULPHUR ARSENATE.—Nine parts sulphur, 1 part dry arsenate of lead dust.

SULPHUR LIME.—Equal parts of sulphur and hydrated lime dusted.

SUNLIGHT SOAP WASH.—Sunlight soap 1lb., boiled in 10 gallons of water, and applied when sun is hot. A little nicotine often makes this more effective for Aphis.

WHITEWASH.—Quicklime 30lbs., 4lbs. Tallow, 5lbs. Salt, slake the lime, dissolve the salt in a little water, melt the tallow and mix it with the salt solution, then add this to the slaked lime; dilute with enough water to make the mixture flow freely.

WINTER WASH.—Quicklime 5lbs., Salt $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., Sulphur $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Slake the lime slowly with water and add the salt and sulphur while it is boiling; add enough water to make a good wash; very durable.

Please Note our New Address

L. P. Rosen & Son

Nurserymen

FERNHILL NURSERIES
PENNANT HILLS ROAD, **CARLINGFORD**
NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA (Late of Epping)

TO THOSE ON OUR MAILING LIST

If you do not receive our Catalogue before mid-April, it has either gone astray, or by some unaccountable error has been overlooked. A reminder will be appreciated, and the oversight rectified.

If you have no use for this Catalogue, we would esteem it a favor, and thank you to hand it to some friend who may find it useful.

RATES

SINGLE PACKAGE RATES, GOODS TRAIN, FOR NURSERY GOODS

This rate is much cheaper than stamped parcel rates, but is not so quick or reliable. Freight are the same if paid on arrival, except unattended platforms, which must be prepaid. Minimum weight, 14lbs., maximum weight, 140lbs.

Miles.	Package not exceeding 60 lbs.	61 lbs. and not exceeding 90 lbs.	91 lbs. and not exceeding 112 lbs.	113 lbs. and not exceeding 140 lbs.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Up to 50	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
51 to 100	1 4	1 4	1 9	2 1
101 to 200	1 9	2 5	3 1	3 5
201 to 300	2 1	3 1	3 10	4 6
301 to 400	2 5	3 5	4 6	5 2
401 to 500	2 10	3 10	4 10	5 11
501 to 600	3 1	4 2	5 2	6 3
Each additional 100				
miles	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4

PREPAID PARCEL POST RATES

This way of despatching is suitable for those living a long distance from the railway. We can always select small trees or cut hard back for such orders. Six Rose Plants weigh 2 to 3lbs., 12 Rose Plants weigh 5 to 7lbs., and 10 Fruit Trees would weigh about 7 to 10lbs. packed, according to size.

Not exceeding	1lb.	2lb.	3lb.	4lb.	5lb.	6lb.	7lb.	8lb.	9lb.	10lb.	11lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Within 30 miles radius Carlingford ..	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0
Rest of N.S.W., F.C.T., Lord Howe and Norfolk Is.	9 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0	3 3
Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland ..	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0
West, South, North, Australia, Papua, New Guinea ..	1 3	2 0	2 9	3 6	4 3	5 0	5 9	6 6	7 3	8 0	8 9
New Zealand ..	0 8	1 2	1 8	2 2	2 8	3 2	3 8	4 2	4 8	5 2	5 8

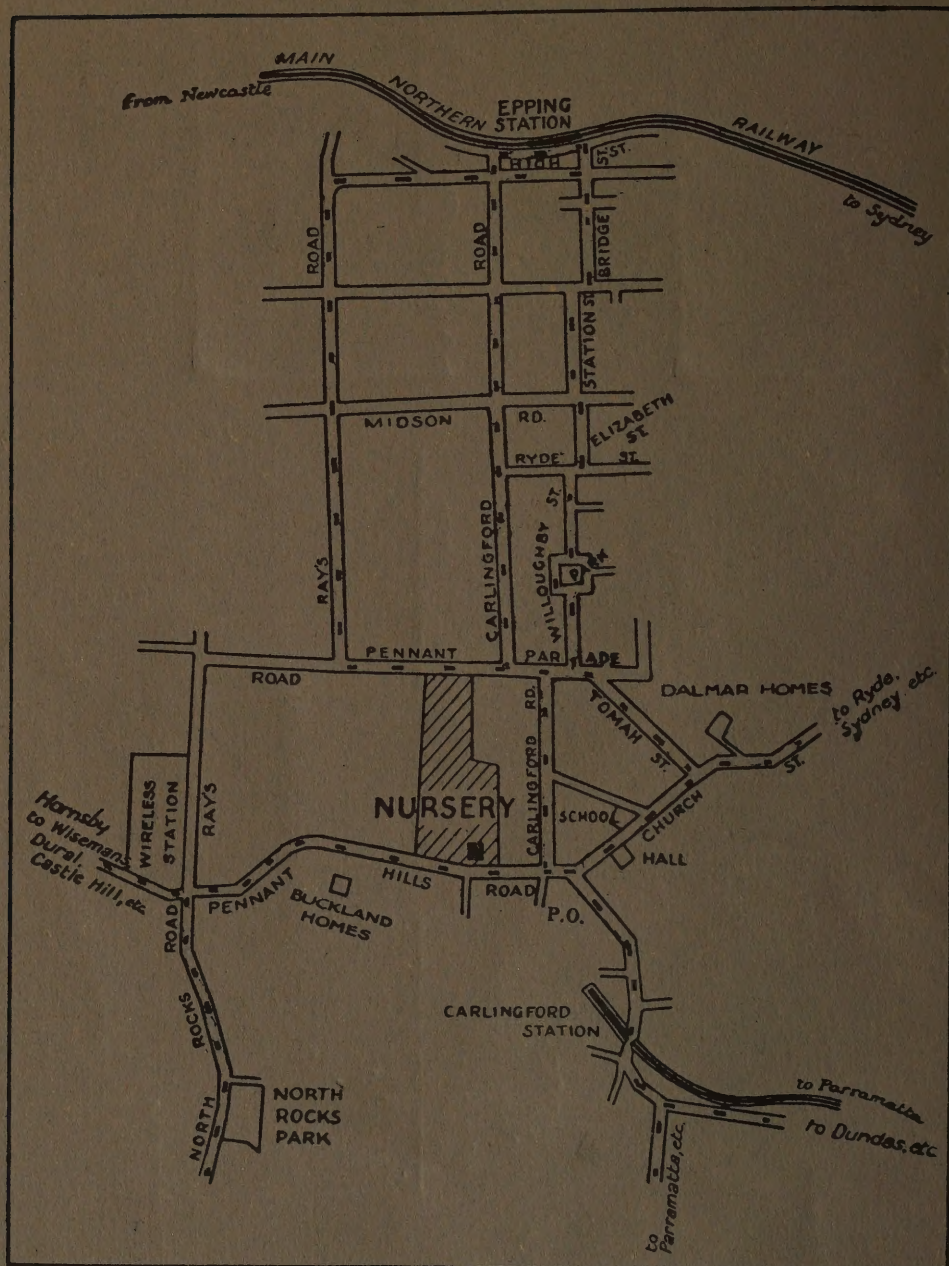
PLANTING TABLE FOR ORCHARDS, &c.

SQUARE SYSTEM.—Showing the number of Plants required to plant an acre of land, from 1 foot to 100 feet, plant from plant.

TRIANGULAR SYSTEM.—Divide the number required to the acre, Square Method as below by the decimal 866, or roughly one-sixth more. The result will be the number to the acre by this method.

	No. per Acre Number.	Distance apart Feet.	No. per Acre Number.	Distance apart Feet.	
100	4	22	90	8	680
90	5	21	98	7	889
80	7	20	100	6½	1,031
70	9	19	120	6	1,201
60	12	18	134	5½	1,440
50	17	17	150	5	1,742
40	27	16	169	4½	2,151
35	36	15	193	4	2,722
30	48	14	222	3½	3,556
28	55	13	257	3	4,840
26	64	12	302	2½	6,970
25	69	11	360	2	10,890
24	75	10	435	1½	19,360
23	82	9	537	1	43,560

LOCATION MAP



L. P. ROSÉN & SON, *Fernhill Nurseries*
PENNANT HILLS ROAD, CARLINGFORD, N. S. WALES

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